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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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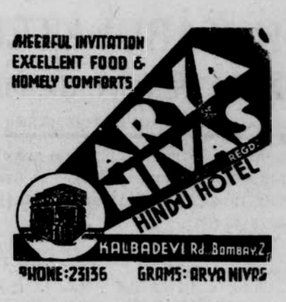


VOL. XXV NO. 299 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Animated Scenes At Delegates' Election

Unprecedented Enthusiasm Everywhere

50 p.c Of Voters Poll

NARIMAN TOPS POLL IN D WARD

Election In B Ward Postponed Till Next Sunday

This year's elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which were held on Sunday evoked unprecedented enthusiasm and the rush was so great that all arrangements made at the polling booths in the respective Wards were considerably upset.

B WARD ELECTION POSTPONED

The polling in 'B' (Mandvi) Ward had to be postponed shortly before noon, as it was found that arrangements made were inadequate, and those in charge were overwhelmed by the sheer numbers—so heavy was the rush of voters, who waited in their hundreds for more than an hour before they could enter the Polling Booth.

As the voters were getting restive, hurried consultations were held among all the candidates and the President of the B. P. C. C., and it was decided, pending sufficient arrangements being made, the election from this ward should be postponed to next Sunday.

Otherwise the elections were entirely peaceful.

50 PER CENT. OF VOTERS GO TO POLLS.

Out of nearly 48,000 voters, about fifty per cent. went to the polls in the different Wards. The first hour of the opening of the booths saw a tremendous rush at all the stations and many voters after waiting for a time had to return.

There were several cases of impersonation, and some of those who attempted voting more than once were caught redhanded and let go after a warning.

The polling went on between 8 a.m. and 12 noon and 3 p.m. and 7 p.m., and there was frenzied activity during the last 15 minutes at all the polling stations.

For the 25 seats from all the seven Wards in the city, 43 candidates contested. Eight of them are Congress Socialists.

Till now only one Party, namely the Congress Socialist Party, contested the B. P. C. C. elections on a party ticket, but this year about 21 candidates have contested the elections as members of a Party. Apart from that there are some newcomers into the field—Congressmen who had retired from active city politics for some time. These have stood on Independent ticket.

The keenest contest was there in every one of the seven Wards, but greatest interest was attached to the contest in the "C" and the "D" Wards.

"A" (Fort) Ward

In "A" Ward there was a three-cornered contest for two seats. There are nearly 4,000 voters in "A" Ward. About two thousands had come to the polls till evening. Till noon both Messrs. Pinto and Brelvi fared very well, but after that Mr. Madan Shetty picked up, and it is stated that he had covered the lost ground by 4-30 p.m. and began getting solid votes But things improved for Messrs. Brelvi and Pinto during the last hour and a half. Both these candidates were working jointly and they and their supporters had asked the voters to divide the votes equally between the two candidates.

"B" (Mandvi) Ward

In "B" Ward there are about 9,000 electors, and about 2,000 of them were ready at the polling booth before 9 a.m. But the arrangements made were inadequate, and the rush of voters was very great. Trouble began at about 10 a.m. There was shouting amongst the canvassers as well as the voters, and confusion reigned till about 11 a.m. and Mr. B. N. Meheshri stopped the polling. The candidates held hurried consultations with the Polling Officer, and after the advice from Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai and agreement among all the candidates election was postponed to Sunday next. By 10 a.m., about 2,000 voters had cast their votes and most of them had solidly voted for Bhawanji Khimji.

"C" (Bhuleshwar) Ward

In "C" Ward the arrangements were very good and the voters had very good facilities for getting their slips and casting their votes without any great trouble. There were 9,700 electors in this Ward, and they are entitled to return five members. There were 12 candidates, but three of them withdrew in the morning. It was stated that Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai was leading till noon, and Messrs. Ganpathishanker Desai, Nagindas Master and Manibhai Seth as sureties. Messrs. Umashanker Dixit, G. P. Hatheesingh and Soonderdas Morarji were fighting for the fifth seats. Matters improved for the last three during the afternoon, and it was stated that Mr. G. P. Hatheesingh might top the polls. Mr. Umashanker Dixit had got solid support and might be one of the first three.

"D" (Girgaum) Ward

The greatest interest was evinced by the electors and the public in the election at the Congress House. A large number of students and ladies had collected and were making demonstrations and exhorting voters solidly to plump for Mr. K. F. Nariman. The rush of voters here was very great. There were three definite groups fighting in this ward and each group was wanting to top the polls. In the morning Mr. K. F. Nariman got the support of the largest percentage of those that came to vote and he had a fairly long lead.

The next man was Mr. S. K. Patil who was not only looking after his own interest but the interest of two others who belonged to the group. His position improved considerably during the afternoon.

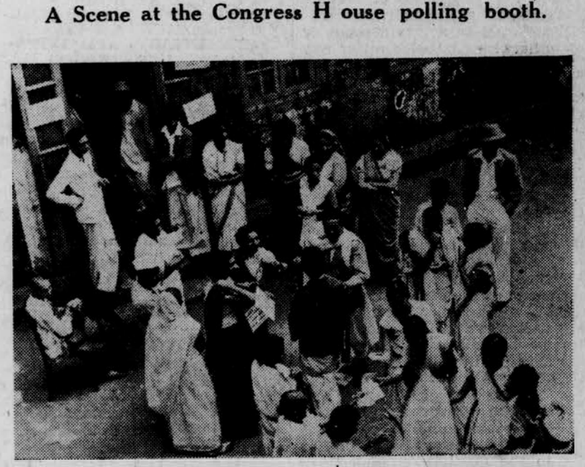
The Socialists, Messrs. Masani

(Continued on Page 7)

ELECTION OF BOMBAY'S DELEGATES TO HARIPURA CONGRESS ON SUNDAY

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai wi th his workers waiting for his supporters at "C" ward polling Station.

A Scene at the Congress H ouse polling booth.



Workers of Mr. K. F. Nariman canvassing Votes at the Jinnah Hall.

Soviet Polish Differences

WARSAW, December 19.

The Soviet has sharply protested to the Polish Foreign Office against "the continual provocation" by Polish authorities and particularly against the Soviet-Polish Frontier, an incident in which, according to a semi-official Soviet statement, two members of the staff of a Soviet train were unlawfully detained, following the discovery of burning rags in a compartment which apparently was set fire to by a Polish citizen.

A FLAT DENIAL

A semi-official Polish Agency flatly denies "the lying allegations", and claims that the fire was started on the Soviet side of the Frontier due to defects on the Soviet train.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. TO BUILD 4,000,000 HOUSES IN 5 YEARS

WASHINGTON, December 19.

The House of Representatives by 267 votes to 30, passed the Housing Bill designed to implement the President's recommendations to build between three and four million houses in five years.—Reuter's Special.

Rome Flood Situation

ROME, December 18.

The Tiber has fallen slightly. The weather is fine. It is hoped the worst is over.

Countess Ciano gave birth to a son this morning.—Reuter.

Japan To Cry Halt

Giving Both Sides Time

TOKIO, December 19.

General Matsui, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Shanghai, in an important statement at Nanking on the future hostilities in Central China, said that as it was becoming colder daily and the end of the year was fast approaching, he was inclined to give both sides time. This would allow the Chinese troops and people to reconsider their attitude while enabling the Japanese forces to reorganise.

He admitted that as a result of four months' ceaseless warfare his army was very fatigued and certain units were resting and being reorganized, but preparations were being made for future operations, the extent of which depended on the attitude of General Chiang Kai-Shek and detachments of Nanking forces already exerting pressure on Chekiang, Anhui and North Kiangsu.

General Matsui added that it would be a matter for regret if the Japanese forces were forced to advance until the Chinese Government surrendered.

LINER BREAKS IN TWO

The liner "President Hoover" broke in two this morning in rough seas, reports the Domei Agency from Taihoku. Operations were immediately started to rescue members of the crew, still aboard.—Reuter's Special.

WHEN JAPANESE ENTERED NANKING

Reign Of Terror: Gruesome Scenes

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.

The Japanese occupation of Nanking was accompanied by many grim incidents.

Reuter's correspondent at Nanking who has now arrived at Shanghai, states that executions and cases of looting were numerous. He saw Japanese soldiers shoot wounded Chinese lying on the road, and also Japanese soldiers shooting Chinese prisoners roped together in small batches.

Dr. Wilson of the Nanking University Hospital reported a number of civilians suffering from bayonet wounds. The Japanese entered the Hospital on the day of the occupation and took the personal valuables from Chinese nurses.

In the City, the Japanese troops battered in the shops, and helped themselves to the contents, forcing Chinese "coolies" to carry off the plunder. The streets were strewn with the Chinese dead, including many civilians.—Reuter.

JAPANESE REPLY TO BRITAIN AND U. S.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The suggestion by a Japanese spokesman that it might not be necessary to reply to the British and American notes in view of the apologies already tendered, does not accord with the view held in London, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

It is pointed out in well-informed quarters that the last paragraph of the British Note asked for information as to what measures have been taken to definitely put a stop to the incidents and British quarters certainly expect compliance with this procedure.—Reuter

Coxswain Of "Panay" Dead

SHANGHAI, Dec. 19.

The Court of Enquiry on the "Panay" affair is proceeding aboard the flagship 'Augusta'.

E. G. Hulsebus, the coxswain of the "Panay" has died.—Reuter.

Japanese Emperor To Give Guarantees?

AMERICA'S RIGHTS IN CHINA

Fresh Disclosures In "Panay" Incident And Their Sequel

WASHINGTON, December 19.

A statement issued by Whitehouse says:

No naval demonstration is contemplated.

A State Department official has stated that there is a possibility that the Japanese Emperor will send President Roosevelt guarantees against further interference with the United States' rights in China.

"Panay" Incident Echo

This speculation is based on news of a Cabinet meeting in Tokio at which the Japanese Government are reported to have been struck by the information presented by the United States Ambassador Mr. J. E. Grew showing that Japanese army motor boats were also involved in the "Panay" incident.

There is a feeling here that the Emperor has awakened to the United States indignation and has determined to do all he personally can to allay it.

No Draconian Measures

Indications are that Government are not disposed to follow naval opinion too far at present, because it knows that public opinion at present is not ready to endorse Draconian measures in order to preserve United States' rights in the Far East.—Reuter.

The films taken by a cameraman during the attack on the "Panay" will be made available to President Roosvelt's State Department. According to the Universal Newsreel Company, the cameraman is reported to be aboard "Panay" until the decks were awash. The films are expected to arrive on December 28.

In the meanwhile the possibility of naval demonstration in Far Eastern waters is receiving some academic consideration among responsible persons in the inner circles of the Government.

This development is the result of official reports to the effect that the "Panay" survivors were machinegunned.

This is held to invalidate Japanese apologies tendered on the ground that the attack was a mistake. Nevertheless, the Government is certainly not contemplating any drastic action for the settlement of the issue as it now stands. Officials are simply thinking ahead as regards what action might be undertaken if the demands for future guarantees are ignored or if in future, similar incidents occur. There is no doubt that public opinion has stiffened to a marked degree during the past few days, but diplomatic quarters have pointed out objections to the proposals for a fleet demonstration.—Reuter.

FIRST STEP IN INVASION OF SOUTH CHINA

SHANGHAI, December 19.

It is learned that Japanese troops intend to attempt a landing at Bias Bay, to-morrow, or Tuesday as the first step in their invasion of South China and Canton.

JAPANESE PROPERTY DESTROYED

A grave situation is reported at Tsingtao. A series of explosions throughout the night heralded the destruction of Japanese property, comprising mills and factories, valued at 17 millions sterling, which was left with the Chinese authorities under seal when Tsingtao's 20,000 Japanese residents were evacuated in July.

The building destroyed were first soaked with petrol. Huge fires were started and they spread rapidly by a strong wind.

It is reported that the Chinese authorities have closed the inner harbour by sinking a ship at its mouth.

The American light cruiser 'Marblehead' and the destroyer "Pope" left Shanghai at daybreak to join the British cruiser "Suffolk" and the American gunboat "Sacramento" at Tsingtao, where there are 500 Britons, 300 Americans, three to 400 Germans, four to 500 Russians and also 120 British and American school children and a number of missionaries.

JAPANESE 'PLANES OVER TSINGTAO

The reason for the destruction is not known. It is thought that the Japanese may have landed troops in the vicinity or are attacking Tsinan. Two Japanese 'planes flew over Tsingtao this morning.

NEW YANGTSE INCIDENT

HONGKONG.—A new Yangtse incident, involving the British gunboat "Ladybird" is reported here. Naval circles state that a Japanese motor-boat collided with a sampan near Nanking on Thursday. Two Chinese coolies were thrown into the water while another motor-boat is reported to have fired on them.

The "Ladybird" lowered a boat and rescued the coolies, one of whom was wounded.

WARNING TO BRITISH CAPTAIN

The Captain of the "Ladybird" was informed by the Japanese that "if interference of this sort is not stopped, the Japanese will not be responsible for the consequences."—Reuter

But No Chinese Passengers

The steamer 'Woosung,' escorted by H. M. S. 'Gnat', will carry 300 British, American, German and other foreign women and children, but no Chinese passengers.—Reuter.

Second U. S. Note On "Panay" Incident

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.

A Tokio telegram to American Newspapers states that a second United States Note on the sinking of "Panay," was delivered to Japan, by the United States Ambassador.

Reuter's Washington Correspondent understands that no fresh note is contemplated for the time being, but all official data on the sinking are being forwarded to Tokio for the Ambassador's use in oral representations.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Hindu educated girl of a respectable family of Bombay for a Doctor Practising in Bombay. Apply Box No. 9525 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

A Qualified Automobile Engineer having practical experience in repairs, service etc. to give instruction in theory and practice in Auto repairs in Industrial Institution in Bombay. One with teaching experience preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of certificates stating age, literary education and other qualifications, experience and minimum salary required to Box No. 9531 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Services of influential House Agents, who have large and respectable clientage. Apply Box No. 9521 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Manager for an Oil Mills in U. P. capacity 1000 Mds. daily. Technologist or Engineer preferred Must deposit 15,000 bearing interest 6 per cent on perfectly safe conditions. Salary 300 monthly, free quarter. Or such other terms as settled according to capability. Apply stating past connections. Box No. 9523 "Bombay Chronicle."

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A Young Clerk (22) knowing Typing, Survey work and having experience of different Government offices and an English Firm seeks employment. Please apply to B. Kamalakar, Misquitta Blocks, Shradhanand Cross Road, Vile-Parle (B.B. & C.I. Rly).

125. MOTOR DRIVING SCHOOLS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9534 "Bombay Chronicle."

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9529)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Shorthand in 24 hours: Dutton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 14. (9493)

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay (9134)

390. DYES-PAINTS-VARNISH

R. & M. Colour Co., We stock all kinds of Aniline Colours, suitable for mills and re-packers.. Our prices are cheaper. Apply to: S. D. Billimoria, Sambava Chambers Sir P. M. Mehta Rd., Fort, Bombay. (9519)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

THE COLLECTOR will put up for Public Auction, the lease of Plot No. 119 measuring about 2,191 sq. yds., and situated on Jamshedji Tata and Dinsha Watch Roads in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation on 12th January, 1938, at 1 P.M. (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 25,000 in cash or in Government securities on the day previous to the date of auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office,
Bombay, 18th December 1937.

7512.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 20th Instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

A. G. GRAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 18th December, 1937.

(7520)

THE POONA ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate for One Ordinary Share No. 4189 of The Poona Electric Supply Company, Ltd. standing in the name of Jivraj Karsandas has been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned has applied to the Company to issue a duplicate Certificate for the said share. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said share should lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue a duplicate Share Certificate.

JIVRAJ KARSANDAS.
C/o Allanabanda,
378, Rawiwar Peth, Poona.

(7529)

Public Notices.

APPLICATION FOR A LICENCE OF GOVERNMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, application has been made to the Government of Bombay for a licence directing an Association about to be formed under the name of "THE INDIAN MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION" to be registered with limited liability without the addition of the word "Limited" to its name.

The objects for which the Association is established are:—

(a) To promote aid help encourage and develop the film or motion picture producing industry in India in all possible ways;
(b) To popularise the cinematographic industry and the motion picture producers industry in India;
(c) To provide for the members a place of meeting;
(d) To watch over support protect extend and defend the rights of the members of this Association and to procure for their benefit special advantages and concessions of all kinds;
(e) To encourage the growth of friendly feelings amongst the members and amongst persons engaged in film industry in India and specially to encourage co-operation between the members and between the persons engaged in the Industry in India;
(f) To do all acts or to assist in the doing of all acts of all kinds whereby the film or Motion Picture Producing Industry or the persons engaged therein in India may be assisted helped or aided in any manner whatsoever and without prejudice to the generality of the above to do any of the following acts and things:—
(i) To organise the persons engaged in the Industry or any class or classes of such persons.
(ii) To look after the welfare of all such persons or class or classes of persons.
(iii) To give all information on matters effecting the production exhibition or distribution of films in India or abroad.
(iv) To collect and furnish information about all matters relating to films and their production distribution and exhibition and in particular statistics of all kinds.
(v) To bring into contact persons engaged in the production distribution and exhibition of films.
(vi) To undertake and carry on experimental and research work of all kinds which may benefit the industry.
(vii) To establish and maintain a library of books relating to the Industry.
(viii) To establish and maintain a Museum or other repository for all films of permanent value and for any articles or things used in or relating to the film industry which may be of value and which may be desirable to be preserved
(ix) To formulate rules for the conduct of members and other persons in the film industry in India and to change or vary the same from time to time, such rules relating either to the personal conduct of the members inter se or relating to the usages and customs to be observed in the industry.
(x) To settle all disputes between members of the Association or between persons engaged in the film industry and to arbitrate amongst such contesting parties.
(xi) To encourage assist and extend knowledge and information connected with the industry by the organisation and promotion of exhibitions, compilations, presentation of prizes, etc., or by lectures discussions, correspondence, conferences, etc., or by the publication of magazines, newspapers periodicals, maps, charts, statistics books of reference, etc. by examining criticising stories scripts scenarios, etc. and generally by encouraging the industry in all possible ways and by otherwise promoting the interests of those engaged in the same.
(xii) To establish and maintain an up-to-date film laboratory for the use of the members and other persons engaged in the industry, on such terms as may be agreed upon and to establish a studio or studios or a school or schools for the use of the members or other persons engaged in the industry and to establish and maintain a technical staff for advising on the various matters relating to film technique.
(xiii) To arrange for the adequate financing of the industry on suitable terms and conditions.
(g) To take all necessary action in relation to the laws and regulations concerning the film industry and censuring of films in India and to create and maintain harmonious relations with the authorities whether supreme local police municipal or others and without prejudice to the generality of the above to do all or any of the following acts deeds and things;
(i) To correspond with and appear on behalf of the members or the film industry before all authorities;
(ii) To act on behalf of the industry and to advise if called upon any such authorities;
(iii) To obtain sanctions privileges advantages reliefs co-operation from any authority in the interests of the industry;
(iv) To suggest promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting the film industry and to obtain changes and improvements in the law relating to the industry;
(v) To protest the interests of the members of the Association and those engaged in the industry and to help them by legal aid given freely or otherwise and by presenting to the proper authorities the cases of such persons members or persons engaged in the industry as may require help and support.
(vi) To sponser and introduce legislative and other measures for the purpose of regularising the actions of the various boards of censors and especially to provide for;
(a) competent uniform and quick censoring of film in India;
(b) of proper and adequate representation of the Association of all the film industry on such censor board or boards
(c) To minimise interference with the trade and industry by such censor boards;
(d) to otherwise act in all matters relating to the censoring of films in India;
(h) To encourage photography in all its branches and whether amateur or professional.
(i) To establish and maintain "a property service" either singly or in concert with producers and manufacturers in order to obtain for the members the use of such property;
(j) to establish branches or local or subsidiary Association in any province or provinces in India or in any territory outside India;
(k) to accept any bequest, devise, gift or donation whatsoever (whether of money or of property of any description) and to apply the same or the proceeds of sale or realisation thereof for the purposes of the Association or to invest the same or such proceeds and apply the income arising therefrom for any of the purposes of the Association.
(l) Generally to obtain money for the objects of the Association in any lawful manner and to invest apply or deal with the same in such manner as may be considered the most desirable for giving effect to such objects;
(m) To acquire by gift, donation, purchase taken on lease or otherwise lands and all other property movable and immovable which the Association for the purposes thereof may from time to time think proper to acquire;
(n) To sell prove manage develop exchange lease or let underlease, sublet mortgage dispose of turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property of the Association;
(o) To construct upon any premises acquired for the purposes of the Association any building or buildings for the purposes of the Association or to alter, add to or remove any building upon such premises;
(p) To permit any of the buildings of the Association to be used upon such terms as the governing body of the Association may think fit for meetings lectures discussions or for any other purpose which the Association may think expedient.
(q) To borrow or raise any moneys required for the purposes of the Association upon such terms and in such manner and on such securities as may be determined, and in particular by a mortgage charge or lien in the Company's property or by the issue of debentures or debenture stock charged upon all or any of the property of the Association
(r) To draw make accept enforce and execute promissory notes bills of exchange cheque and other negotiable instruments
(s) To aid or receive aid from any other Association promoting or formed to promote any of the above objects and to subscribe to any Association with the view of obtaining any other advantages or benefits for the purposes of the Association and to subscribe to any fund movement or society that the governing body may from time to time consider deserving.
(t) To pay out of the funds of the Association the costs charges and expenses preliminary and incident to the formation, establishment and registration of the Association, or of any other Association and all expenses which the Association may lawfully pay including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or taking placing or underwriting Debentures for Debentures stock
(u) To do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any person, Company or Corporation objecting to this application may bring such objection before the Government of Bombay on or before the 25th day of January, 1937, next by a letter addressed to the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Secretariat, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1937.

7513.

HOUSE VALUATIONS FOR 1938-39.

NOTICE.

I, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, as required by Section 160 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that the entries, as required by Clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of Section 156 of the aforesaid Act, have been completed, as far as practicable, in the Ward Assessment Books for the several Wards of the City for the year 1938-39, and that the said Ward Assessment Books may be inspected at the Office of the Municipal Assessor and Collector between the 20th December, 1937 and 14th January 1938.

I also give Notice, under Section 162(1) of the aforesaid Act, that all complaints against the amount of any rateable value entered in the said Ward Assessment Books will be received in my office on or before the 14th January 1938.

Complaints must be made by the property owners themselves, or by persons duly authorised to act for them in the matter under stamped Power of attorney.

They should be made by written application and, as required by Section 163(2) of the Act, should set forth briefly but fully the grounds on which the valuation is complained against and SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY A STATEMENT SHOWING THE RENTS FLOOR BY FLOOR.

No complaints which do not fulfil any of these conditions will be considered.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th December, 1937.

(7531)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of debts and securities belonging to Ladhabhai Hasham of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan, last residing at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District ..... Deceased.

(1). Bai FATMABAI, daughter of Ladhabhai Hasham, and (2). BAI MARIAMBAI, daughter of Ladhabhai Hasham, both Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Andheri in the Bombay Suburban District ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the Second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI,

The 14th day of December, 1937.
MESSRS. PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

7526.

Public Notices

HAJ LINE

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our Pilgrim Ship s. s. "EL MADINA" will sail from Bombay direct for Jeddah on the 3rd of January, 1938 on its maiden voyage. It is a very fast steamer and is expected to reach Jeddah in about 7 days. The maximum fares for the different classes are as follows:——

FARES

The following fares are fixed from Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta to Jeddah with food:——

	Bombay Return.	Jeddah. Single.	Karachi Return.	Jeddah. Single.	Calcutta Return.	Jeddah. Single.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	626	412	602	400	700	449
2nd Class	451	287	427	275	525	324
Deck	178	118	172	115	231	147

For further information apply to any of the following addresses:——

"HAJ LINE"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

"SUDAMA HOUSE," Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. 100, Clive Street, CALCUTTA. Napier Road, KARACHI.

7527

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 15TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th December, 1937, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1937.
*(2) To sanction dividends on Preference and Ordinary shares.
(3) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(4) To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. L. Ferard as an Additional Director of the Company.
(5) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1938 and to fix their remuneration.
(6) To sanction bonus to the staff.
(7) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1937 to THURSDAY, the 30th December, 1937, both days inclusive.

*Preference and Ordinary shares dividends, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after Monday, the 31st January, 1938, to those shareholders whose names stand in the register of the Company, on 4th December, 1937.

(7336)

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction of the Proposed Rajaram College Building at Kolhapur.

Tenders shall be received in triplicate, one addressed to Huzur Office, Financial Branch, Kolhapur, second addressed to the Prime Minister, Kolhapur, and the third addressed to the undersigned. The last tender only should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 10,000.

Tender forms, conditions of contract, specifications and schedule of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 4 per copy and a set of drawings for Rs. 20.

The tenders will be received on or before 4 P.M. Monday, the 10th January 1938 both at Kolhapur and Bombay according to the convenience of the contractors.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and will be in Kolhapur at the Office of the Executive Engineer on 28th and 29th instant from 12 to 4 P.M. to explain particulars

S. J. NARWEKAR,
A.R.I.B.A.
Chartered Architect,
of
S. J. NARWEKAR & CO,
Laigir Chambers,
Tamarind Lane
Fort, Bombay.

7509

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

RATE CIRCULARS.

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz., Special Rate Circular No. 19 of 1937, is being issued to-day. Particulars may be obtained from the

CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER,
Bombay, or Stations.

(7530)

THE BARSI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, third floor, Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 27th December, 1937, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1936.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year 1937 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VASANJI KHATAU,
Chairman.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th December, 1937, to SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1938, both days inclusive.

(7464)

KING EDWARD VII MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Provisions, etc., to the Nurses' Mess at the K. E.M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1st March, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1938. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed as "Tenders for the supply of provisions, etc. to the Nurses' Mess at the K. E. M. Hospital."

Forms of tender, specifications, etc. and any other information that may be required will be supplied by the Dean's office, K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay, on personal application. A charge of Rs. 2 will have to be paid for each set of tender forms.

The attention of the tenderers is invited to the general directions published with the tender.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
M.D. (Lond:), M.R.C.P. (Lond:)
DEAN.

Parel, Bombay
10-12-1937.

7462.

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Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY & SATURDAY, the 24th & 25th instant, those days being Public Holidays (CHRISTMAS) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th December, 1937.

(7508)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MUNICIPAL ELECTORAL ROLLS.

NOTICE.

The Municipal Election Roll and the Roll of Delegates of Registered Trade Unions, which will remain in force for 12 months commencing from the 20th December, 1937, are now ready, and copies of the same are available for sale during office hours at the Election Department, City Improvement Trust Building, Napier Road, at Rs. 4-3-0 per copy of any one Ward Roll or Rs. 31 per copy of the complete Roll for all Wards and at annas four per copy of the Trade Union Roll.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
For the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 17th December, 1937.

7522.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Works Branch)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of providing cement concrete slabs along with sewers and storm water drains in the three roads in the Queen's Road Estate of the Government of India, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY the 7th January, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees 5 to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. City Engineer, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 16th December, 1937.

7523.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2212 of 1935.

DIPSINGJI HARISINGJI RANA ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

HARIPRASAD VISHNUPRASAD DESAIJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree, dated 17th August, 1936, the following Desaigiri Allowance, Kalam Village and Palkhi Allowance will be sold by Public Auction in 3 lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, 10th January, 1938, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 1.

Desaigiri Allowance payable to the defendant by the Government.

LOT NO. 2.

Inami village of Kalam in Vagra Taluka District Broach with all the rights and houses in that village, admeasuring about vighas 4736.

LOT NO. 3.

Palkhi Allowance payable to the defendant by the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Harilal Thakar and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 23 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 25th day of October, 1937.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.

7524.

Give General Interim Increase Of 10 P. C.

Reply Of Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association To Labour Enquiry's Questionnaire

The following is the reply of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad to the Interim Questionnaire of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee:—

QUESTION 3.

Figures of profits, depreciation and Agents' Commission for the Ahmedabad Industry relating to the years 1933, '34, '35, and '36 are given below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year	No. of mills	Paid up capital	Agents commission actually charged	Depreciation charged at all stages	Balance profit	Balance percentage of profit to paid up capital	Gross profit	Gross profit at percentage of paid up capital
1933	72	474.75	26.24	41.71	30.46	6.4	98.41	23.9
1934	72	482.58	32.81	58.43	36.70	7.6	127.74	26.9
1935	64	436.99	23.74	51.91	32.92	7.2	108.57	24.8
1936*	56	385.55	21.60	37.05	22.49	5.8	81.14	21.0

Mills which did not work throughout the year or where there were strikes of a longer duration than a month are not taken into account.

(N.B.—Figures in columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 are in lakhs of rupees. Details regarding individual mills of several years are given in Appendix 1.)

COTTON AND CLOTH MARKETS QUESTION 6.

It appears from the wording of the question that it is desired to compare the present position of the cotton and cloth markets with the position during some previous period and to estimate the benefit which the industry has derived or is likely to derive from such a change.

By the word "present" we may understand—

(a) either the condition prevailing during the current week or month, or

(b) the whole period since the new trends became evident, i.e., in this case, the period from August to November of the current year.

For the purpose of the calculation here, the latter is adopted as the basis.

With regard to the period with which comparison is to be made, there are two alternatives:—

(a) the period of the year immediately preceding August,

(b) the previous calendar year, i.e., 1936.

Calculations have been made here with reference to both (a) and (b).

COTTON:

	'present' period
Index of the price of cotton:	
Taking (a) as the base	75.6
Taking (b) as the base	83.2
Percentage fall in the price of cotton:	
(a)	24.4 p.c.
(b)	16.8 p.c.

Note: The Broach quotations have been taken as representing the tendency in cotton.

CLOTH

Index of the price of cloth:	
Taking (a) as the base	100 (practically no change)
Taking (b) as the base	102.9
Percentage change in the price of cloth:	
(a)	Nil.
(b)	1.9 p.c.

(Note: The Bombay Millowners' Association quotations have been taken for this purpose.)

BENEFIT TO INDUSTRY

The extent to which the industry has benefited as a result of these variations can only be roughly assessed in the absence of Profit and Loss Statements. We can, however, indicate approximately the extent of advantage arising from these changes.

COTTON:

Average monthly consumption of cotton, taking the figures of 1936 559.2 lbs.

Approximate price of above:—

(a) Rs. 1 crore 64 lakhs
(b) Rs. 1 crore 49 lakhs

Fall in price of cotton:—

(a) 24.4 p.c.
(b) 16.8 p.c.

Approximate monthly saving in cotton (making no allowance for increase in quantity consumed)

(a) 40 lakhs
(b) 25 lakhs

CLOTH:

Approximate net increase in profit (per month)

(a) nil.
(b) 11.73 lakhs

The additional advantage due to double shift and other factors are not taken into account.

EXTENT OF IMPROVEMENT

The extent of the improvement may further be interpreted in the terms of the wage bill of the industry in a rough way:—

(a) The 24 p.c. fall in the price of cotton as compared with the first seven months of 1937 is roughly equal to 10 p.c. to the total cost of production. Wages represent about 20 p.c. of the cost of production. Therefore the saving in the price of cotton consumed equals 50.0 of the wage bill. If the whole of this advantage were utilized for an increase in the wages, the industry would be able to increase the wages by nearly a half.

(b) The 16.8 p.c. fall in the price of cotton as compared with the previous calender year, i.e., 1936, is roughly equal to 7 p.c. to the total cost of production. Wages represent about 20 p.c. of the cost of production. Therefore the saving in the price of cotton consumed equals 35 p.c. of the wage bill.

In this case there is also a further addition to the margin of profit on account of the rise in the price of cloth to the extent of about 3 per cent. This can be reckoned as 15.75 per cent. of the wage bill.

If the total advantages of both cotton and cloth were entirely expended in increasing the wages, the increase in this case also would amount to about 50 per cent. on existing wages.

Question: 7.

GENERAL CUT OF 6 1|4 P. C.

There was a general cut of 6 1|4 per cent in the wages of the workers in the industry by virtue of an Umpire's award based on an agreement between the parties. It might therefore be presumed that the existing scale of wages would be the same as in January 1935, subject to reduction in the earnings of piece-workers owing to reduction of working hours. In fact there were cuts in wages in several mills, the Millowners have however, generally agreed to restore the cuts, made in contravention of the aforesaid agreement, in the case of the weaving department which has suffered most on account of such illegitimate cuts. The cut of 6 1|4 per cent remains. The piece-workers' earnings have experienced a further reduction ranging upto 10 per cent. on account of a reduction in hours, unaccompanied by a compensatory increase in rates.

Question: 8.

CHANGE IN CONDITIONS

The conditions have changed in the following directions since 1935:

(i) Improvement in the margin of profit owing to the fall in the price of cotton which has resulted in a substantial reduction of cost of production.

(ii) The extensive night shift working leads to economies in production which has enlarged the margin of profits in many mills.

(iii) There is a very heavy demand for cloth. The mills have booked their production in advance. This means smaller stock of goods, less working capital, and a considerable saving in interest charge.

The exact change in respect of cotton has been shown in answer to question 6.

Question: 9.

INTERIM INCREASE

We are of opinion that a general interim increase of at least 10 per cent. can be given throughout the industry at once. We are further of opinion that larger increases should be given in centres, occupations and units where either because of heavy cuts or otherwise, the rates of pay and earnings are very inadequate or relatively low.

SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS

Our specific suggestions for the Ahmedabad industry are:—

(i) Piece-workers: Taking the piece work rates prevailing in January 1935 after the Delhi Agreement, a general increase (a) of 10 per cent. to be given immediately, in any department of any unit where the average earnings are above Rs. 35; and an increase (b) of 15 per cent. where average earnings do not exceed Rs. 35.

(ii) Time workers: A general increase should be given (a) of 10 per cent. in any department of any unit where wages are higher than Rs. 35, (b) of 15 per cent. where wages are Rs. 35 or less.

(iii) A general direction should be given that owing to night shift, the earnings of day shift workers are reduced, the mill should make up the loss by a corresponding allowance.

(iv) Night shift workers should get 10 per cent. more than day shift workers for the same type of work.

AFTER HE HAD BURIED HIS OWN LOVE—

Several women laid their hearts at his feet!

And what could he do with them?

SURENDRA & MAYA

IN

'Eternal Music'

with

KRISHNA KUMARI—
BHUDO ADVANI—
SANKATHA—
SITARA—
JAMMU PATEL—
SIDDIQUI—
GULZAR—
PESSI PATEL.

NOW RUNNING AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Daily: 5-15—8—10-30

Matinee at 2-30 on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

"NON-VIOLENCE IN ACTION"

Mr. Dinkar Mehta's Statement

Mr. Dinkar Mehta writes:—

During the Ahmedabad strikes papers were full with reports of intimidation and violence practised by strikers on the loyal workers. Sjt. Mahadev Desai while referring to this wrote in "Harijan": "It is reported that an attempt was made on the life of the Secretary of "Majur Mahajan". The strike leaders have always contradicted such false reports, and when they read about its reference in "Harijan", much resentment prevailed among them.

Sjt. Dinkar Mehta, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, wrote a letter to Sjt. Mahadev Desai in this connection, saying that it was very much surprising to learn that Sjt. Desai, who has time and again emphasised the necessity of relying on truth in politics and journalism, should publish such news in "Harijan" without verifying its authenticity. In reply Sjt. Mahadevbhai confessed that he merely relied upon newspapers and that he did not believe the report, he merely desired to draw the attention of all concerned. With this view in mind he had referred to this story.

This has caused great commotion in Labour and political circles. If such unfounded reports are utilised to strengthen one's party's case, instead of trying to know the correct side of it, where would politics and journalism be driven!

After more enquiry it is found that Sjt. Gulzarilal Nanda has himself admitted that the story of an alleged attack on him is incorrect.

"PHENOMENAL RISE IN REVENUE"

(From Our Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

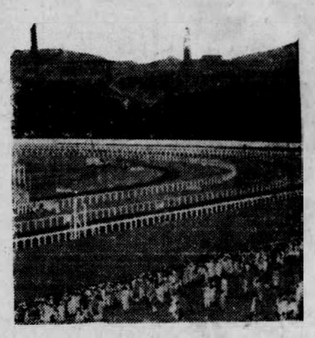
The claim of road transport for relief in taxation which has for some time been pressed in the provinces finds support in the revenue figures for the current year. The yield from excise and import duties, motor spirits and motor vehicles during the six months from April to September year is nearly 85 lakhs or 19 per cent. more than the figure for the corresponding period, last year. This phenomenal rise in revenue is due to the rapid development of road transport but it serves also to show that the present scale of duties admits suitable reduction without affecting the reasonable expectations of general revenues.

CHRISTMAS WEEK RACING

24th Dec.
(FRIDAY — XMAS EVE)
The Aga Shamshuddin Plate

29th Dec.
(WEDNESDAY)
HOSPITAL DAY

1st Jan.
(SATURDAY - NEW YEAR)
(The Aga Khan's Cup)



SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI— Booking on the Course.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

TACKLING PARSI PROBLEMS

Joint Plan Of Action For Communal Weal

The Hon. Secretary of the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute, Andheri, writes:—

"The Parsi Community as a whole has been actively busy with its own efforts at amelioration. Almost every Parsi residential quarter in Bombay has its own mutual aid society, and there are dozens of different bodies carrying on various schemes of education (both secular and religious), social work, housing, etc. This very multiplicity of such bodies has caused much overlapping and very often strong clash of views and much heat has been consequently generated.

In order to remedy this, about a year ago a movement was started to co-ordinate these various interests and the "Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies" was started, with Mr. J. H. Cama, a well-known citizen of Bombay and the prime mover in this scheme, as President. The Council has secured the co-operation of some of the most important Zoroastrian Bodies (mainly religious) in Bombay. A year's work has shown that a better understanding can be brought about, that a scheme of co-ordination can be made to work and that above all regularly meeting and exchanging views together do tend to wear away prejudices and mutual mistrust.

The objects and aims of this Council are well set forth in the first letter addressed by our President to the various Bodies.

We are thinking of starting a quarterly magazine from March 1938 from the Navroz day. Though we call ourselves the "Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies", we do not wish to confine our magazine only to religious topics."

Mr J. H. Cama in his letter referred to above, says:—

The main heads of work may be enumerated.

(1) Production of cheap literature. In this might be included:—(a) The life and work of our Prophet (b) Translations of the best and the most instructive parts of our scriptures as well as cheap editions (with translations) of our daily prayers, (c) Short and interesting commentaries on our scriptural texts. These may be in Gujarati or in English.

(2) Some of the older books and papers by writers like Camaji, Sheriarji, Jivanji and others, which are now out of print, might be reprinted

(3) New and careful translations of Avesta and Pahlavi texts embodying the latest research might be undertaken.

(4) Books and papers on Iranian history, religion and culture might be printed.

(5) Articles in magazines and papers bearing on Iranian culture and on Parsi subjects might be considered The ultimate idea is to have a sort of "Review of Reviews" of everything published on these topics.

(6) Religious education in schools where Parsi children attend

(7) Lectures and debates arranged for College students in Bombay.

(8) Organising lecture tours in Gujarat and elsewhere.

(9) Helping research work generally

(10) Inaugurating a class for social and missionary workers to look after the social as well as the religious welfare of our community."

Premier Kher's Plan To Relieve Unemployment

SCHEME FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN PREPARATION

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The unemployment question of the matriculates and the graduates, will be solved very shortly by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, who has been devoting many precious hours of his time, every day, in evolving a scheme, by which those students who pass through college or high school course, would get employment, and thus earn their living.

The present system of education leads the students nowhere, after leaving the schools or colleges. After spending several years in schools and colleges and wasting a few thousand rupees, the students feel discontented, if they find that they are not able to earn their living. This problem will be solved by the Congress Ministry headed by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher shortly.

The present system of secondary Education will be overhauled and its place will be taken by vocational education. That does not mean that only vocational education will be given in the Secondary Schools, but, side by side with the other courses of study, students will be prepared either for commercial or technological careers. For instance, the students will be given education in commercial subjects in the secondary schools, such as bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, letter writing and so forth.

After the matriculation standard, if the students are not in a position to proceed further, they could get employment in any commercial office, for which they will be trained efficiently to take up clerical work, in any office. If they want to still proceed further in their studies, they could join any Commercial College. Other students who have the inclination for technical study, will be trained in that direction, and, by the time they leave the schools, they will have sufficient training to get work in any workshop. If they, however, want to study further, they could join the Technical Institute or the Engineering College.

A suitable curriculum of study and training is being prepared at present, and the scheme may be put into operation very shortly. Every effort is being made to equip at least a few schools to make a beginning with qualified teachers who could give both vocational and academic training.

Tennyson's XI Draw With U. P. Team

Home Team Surpasses Visitors' First Innings' Total By 9 Runs

NISSAR CAPTURES 7 WICKETS FOR 58

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings)	145
U. P. Team (1st Innings)	154
Tennyson's XI (2nd Innings) for 7 dec.	201
U. P. Team (2nd Innings) for 1 Wkt.	67

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

Lord Tennyson's Team, who arrived at Lucknow last night, from Bombay, commenced a two-day match against the United Provinces at the La Martiniere College ground this morning, this being the first time that a foreign touring team has played a cricket match at Lucknow. About 5,000 people were present at the start and the weather was fine.

Lord Tennyson, winning the toss, put his own side in, on a matting wicket. As has so often happened previously during the tour, the transition from a turf to a matting wicket had the tourists in difficulties straightaway against the fast bowling of Mohd. Nissar and Masud Salauddin, the Universities' fast bowler, and three wickets were down for 17 and a fourth man was run out at 33.

McCorkell, who opened the innings with Edrich, was out l.b.w. to Nissar in his second over, and Hardstaff was clean bowled by Salauddin in his third. The first wicket fell at 1 and the second at 10. Yardley was bowled by Nissar in his fifth over. It is curious that both Hardstaff and Yardley have been bowled in their last three innings, both of them having been out in that manner in the Bombay "Test". Hardstaff had also been clean bowled at Lahore in the first innings of the first "Test" and again at Ahmedabad, suggesting that his defence has not been at its best since he arrived in India. Both Hardstaff and Yardley appeared to be beaten by the pace the ball gained from the mat.

EDRICH HITS SALAUDDIN

Apparently capable of watching the ball better than any of the others, Edrich hit Salauddin three times in one over, and Nissar took Masud off at 37, in favour of Firasat, a right-hand flight bowler. Just before this a misfield by Nissar, off his own bowling, had led the fall of Gibb's wicket. As the ball was travelling slowly to the screen, the batsmen took two runs, but in turning back Edrich lost his bat. Gibb thought another run was impossible and waited, whereas Edrich, quickly recovering his bat, dashed back. Gibb took a late start, and was beaten at the wicket-keeper's end by yards—a lucky wicket for the home side, (33—4—3). Edrich and Pope then added 45 runs for the fifth wicket.

Fifty was telegraphed in 58 minutes and, 2 runs later, Garudachar replaced Nissar. Edrich hit very hard whenever an opportunity offered itself and had nine fours in his 50, which he reached after having been at the wicket for 75 minutes. At the same total, he was missed in the slips, off Nissar. Two runs later, Maqbool Alam, the home wicket-keeper, atoned for the mistake by making a brilliant catch off the same bowler. Edrich cut the ball hard, thereby giving a high catch to the wicket-keeper. Edrich's scores in his last three innings have been 42, 86 not out, and 52 and his defence has been well-nigh unbeatable, (78—5—52).

TWO CHIEF WICKETS

Nissar then hit the wickets twice in the next quarter of an hour. Pope swiped blindly at a good length ball and was bowled at 85 and Wellard, after thumping Nissar to the mid-off boundary, attempted to repeat the stroke and had his off-stump uprooted, (98—7). Tennyson sent up 100 in as many minutes, but was soon afterwards dropped in the slips, off Nissar. At lunch the total was 112 for 7.

After resumption, half an hour sufficed to round off the tourists' innings, Nissar returning a fine analysis of 7 for 58. Lord Tennyson batted vigorously, getting most of his runs with powerful drives on both sides of the wicket, but Capt. Jameson, was shaky and was eventually bowled by Salauddin, at 123. Joined by Smith the English captain hit out at every ball and was responsible for the bulk of the runs scored after the fall of the eighth wicket. Smith was out l.b.w. to Nissar and Salauddin, taking a brilliant catch at first slip, gave the Test bowler his seventh wicket. The English innings ended at 2-22 p.m. for 145 runs.

U. P.'S FIRST INNINGS

The United Provinces started off by losing two quick wickets. Maqbool Alam, their wicket-keeper, and Asad Wahab were the opening pair of batsmen, but they were separated at 4 as the result of a brilliant overhead catch, in the slips, by Pope. Asad Wahab, after being given a life in the gully, was caught by Lord Tennyson, at mid-on, and two wickets were down for 14 runs.

Neilson and Akhtar then faced the bowling confidently, Neilson's style being correct and attractive. Real good scoring strokes were, however, few and far between and an hour's play produced only 55 runs.

Smith relieved Wellard at this stage and in his first over Neilson was out, l.b.w., for 13, (36—3). Peebles replaced Pope at 46. Fifty came as the result of 68 minutes' play. Akhtar hit Peebles for two fours in an over and Smith for another four, but off the next ball was caught by Pope, in the slips.

NISSAR WELL CAUGHT

Nissar now came in and got two fours off Pope, one to mid-on and the other to fine-leg. Facing Smith, he lifted the ball to the screen, where Hardstaff took a well-judged catch right on the boundary. Salauddin, another hitter, was held by Wellard, also off Smith, and 6 wickets were down for 95.

The first 100 of the innings was reached in 100 minutes. Westwood batted with excellent judgment during the last ten minutes. At the close he total was 111 for 6 wickets.

The U. P. Team were all out to-day for 154 runs.

Zaheeruddin, who was concerned in an excellent partnership for the fourth wicket with Akhtar Hussain yesterday, was again instrumental in another valuable 41 being put on for the seventh wicket when the game was resumed this morning in the match between the U.P. and Lord Tennyson's team. It was this partnership which enabled the U. P. side to stop the visitors' score despite the fall of three wickets between 136 and 142 this morning.

The attendance was good but the weather was warmer than yesterday.

Westwood was much the best exponent of determined batsmanship and made some sound and polished strokes on the offside. He was dropped in slips off Smith when his score was 21 and on another occasion was nearly run out in trying to steal a single from cover. At 136, Smith bowled Westwood for 27 which included three hits to the boundary. Zaheeruddin was next out at 142 and at the same total, Murty was caught in the slips off Smith.

Zaheeruddin was batting altogether for 75 minutes and had defended tenaciously. Garudachar slogged a full toss from Smith to the leg boundary, thereby beating the tourists total, and thereafter a few hefty shots brought the U. P. score to 154 at which stage Wellard took a little dolly catch at a silly shotleg, thus terminating the home innings.

TENNYSON'S SECOND INNINGS.

Lord Tennyson's team began their second innings at noon evidently intent on knocking the bowling about a bit before putting the Home side in again.

Edrich hitherto relying mainly on defence revelled in his new role of attack hitting off 21 in ten minutes. As against a single scored by McCorkell, he hit three fours off Nissar, all grand drives and four twos, but Nissar had his revenge when he held Middlesex man excellently at the first slip off Salauddin (21/1/21).

Hardstaff batted as though batting without undue responsibility suited him very much better than the sedateness of the usual number three and brought off some superb drives and cuts, hitting off 14 in Garudachar's first over when that bowler took over from Nissar at 42. Fifty was the product of only half an hour's play. When Nissar spread out the field, the batsmen took easy and sometimes daring singles and these coupled with some carefree batting during the period the fast bowlers were rested carried the scoring along at a rattling pace. Nissar returned to the attack this time from the opposite end at 91.

At lunch the total was 96 for one.

The policy of hitting out did not prove particularly successful, when the Tourists resumed their innings, five more wickets falling for an addition of 73 runs.

McCorkell and Hardstaff saw century on the board in 60 minutes. Then McCorkell and Hardstaff were out at 102 and 108 respectively, and Yardley, Pope and Wellard at 161, 163 and 168. The partnership between McCorkell and Hardstaff added 79 runs. Hardstaff reached his fifty in 63 minutes, this score including six hits to the boundary. At the next ball he was caught at wicket off Salauddin (108/3/50). Hardstaff had played one of his brightest innings of the tour.

SPECTACULAR CRICKET

Yardley and Pope put on 53 runs in 40 minutes by means of some spectacular cricket. Yardley hit Salauddin straight over wicket for a six and Pope off drove the same bowler for another six, thus sending 150 in 100 minutes. Pope was bowled by Firasat at 161, and after two more wickets had fallen for five runs, Lord Tennyson and Jameson came together. The English Captain was bowled by Murti at 178. Jameson and Gibb then carried the score to 201, at which stage Lord Tennyson declared the innings closed.

U. P. SECOND INNINGS

The U. P. side commenced their second innings at 3-52 p.m. having no other alternative but to play out the time. This time they did quite satisfactorily. Asad Wahab and Maqbool Alam took hints from the Tourists' second innings and while stopping carefully everything that was of good length, attacked strongly bowling of every other variety. Maqbool was strong on the off side and was mainly instrumental in 50 being reached in 43 minutes.

The first bowling change was at 24 and Jameson got a sad leg before in his first over. With the advent of Nielson more polished, if less hectic, cricket was seen. As usual on such occasions Tennyson brought on Hardstaff for a couple of overs at close, but the batsmen held effectively and the match ended in a draw.

LORD TENNYSON'S XI
(1st Innings).

Edrich, c Maqbool Alam, b Nissar ...	52
McCorkell, l.b.w., b Nissar ...	0
Hardstaff, b Salauddin ...	4
Yardley, b Nissar ...	1
Gigg run out ...	3
Lord Tennyson, c Salauddin, b Nissar ...	35
Capt. Jameson, b Salauddin ...	7
Smith, l.b.w., b Nissar ...	1
Peebles not out ...	6
Pope, b Nissar ...	15
Extras	6
Total ...	145

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nissar	15.2	2	58	7
Salauddin	9	2	42	2
Firasad	7	1	22	0
Garudachar	3	0	8	0
Murty	2	0	10	0

UNITED PROVINCES
(1st Innings)

Asad Wahab, c Pope, b Wellard ...	3
Maqbool Allam..., c Tennyson, b Pope ...	9
Neilson, l.b.w., b Smith ...	13
Akhtar, c ...Pope, b Smith ...	30
Zaheeruddin b Pope ...	26
Nissar, c Hardstaff, b Smith ...	13
Salauddin, c Wellard, b Smith ...	27
Westwood, b Smith ...	2
Murty, c Pope, b Smith ...	2
F. Hussain, c Wellard, b Pope	4
Garudachar, not out ...	6
Extras ...	16
Total ...	154

TENNYSON'S 2ND INNINGS
SCORES:

Edrich c Nissar b Salauddin	21
McCorkell c Murti b Salauddin	33
Hardstaff c Maqbool Alam b Salauddin	50
Yardley l.b.w. b Murti	28
Pope b Firasat	29
Wellard c Asadwahab b Murti	4
Tennyson b Murti	5
Jameson (not out)	21
Gibb (not out)	8
Extras	2
Total (for seven and declared)	201

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nisar	11	1	44	0
Salauddin	12	0	80	3
Garudachar	3	0	24	0
Firasat	8	1	24	1
Murti	5	0	27	3

U. P. SECOND INNINGS

Asad Wahab l.b.w. b Jameson	9
Maqbool Alam, (not out)	36
Nielson, (not out)	21
Extras	1
Total (for one wicket)	67

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	4	1	13	0
Pope	4	0	10	0
Peebles	8	2	22	0
Jameson	5	0	11	1
Hardstaff	3	0	10	0

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Europeans Draw With Cricket Club

Moderate Cricket At Brabourne Stadium On Sunday

BRADSHAW TAKES 3 WICKETS FOR 16

THE SCORES—

C. C. Of India (1st Innings)	251
C. C. Of India (2nd Innings) for 4 wkts. dec.	59
Europeans (1st Innings)	171
Europeans (2nd Innings) for 7 wkts.	87

There was a better attendance on Sunday when the match between the Europeans and the Cricket Club of India was resumed.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

The game ended in a draw, an indecisive end that was in favour of the Club.

EUROPEANS FARE BADLY

The Europeans fared badly and had the Hindus met them in the Pentangular as the draw destined, they would have had a very sorry tale of woe to tell. They replied with 171 to the C. Club's 251. The Club in their second innings collected 59 for the loss of four men and then Merchant declared.

HARD TASK.

The Europeans were asked to score 139 in 65 minutes, but the Club attack was still a problem to them and the day's proceedings closed with the telegraph showing (87—7—5). The showing of the European side was very poor, and the side, that enters the final against them in the Pentangular, will probably have an easy task. The best individual performances with the bat on Sunday were: F. Warne's (59) F. De Saram's (39 not out) and R. F. Moss (24 not out). The bowlers who returned good figures were: Peerbhoy's 4 for 33, Harris 3 for 23, Bradshaw's 3 for 16, Botawala's 2 for 10 and Jayawickrema's 2 for 10.

SCORE:—

EUROPEANS (1st Innings.)

R. C. Summerhayes, b Vajifdar	0
F. Warne, c Engineer, b Jayawickrema	59
B. R. S. Greer, st. Engineer, b Vajifdar ...	5
J. E. Tew, b Botawala ...	1
E. Freeland, st. Engineer, b Harris ...	10
R. G. Hopkins, b Peerbhoy ...	7
R. F. Moss, b Peerbhoy ...	26
P. M. Dawson, c Engineer, b Peerbhoy ...	30
G. G. Cradock-Watson, b Harris ...	11
Capt. H. P. Miles, b Peerbhoy.	3
W. H. Bradshaw, not out	3
H. L. Murray, b Harris	2
Extras	14
Total ..	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vajifdar	10	0	29	2
Richards	7	0	30	0
Botawala	10	3	21	1
Harris	8	0	23	3
Jayawickrema	5	1	21	1
Peerbhoy	11	3	33	4

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA
(2nd Innings.)

F. De Saram, not out	39
A. Peerbhoy, c Tew, b Bradshaw	0
S. S. Jayawickrema, l.-b.-w. b Bradshaw	7
G. Richards, run out	1
J. Harris, l.-b.-w. b Bradshaw.	0
V. M. Merchant, not out	12
Extra	0
Total (for 4 wickets declared) ..	59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bradshaw	5	0	16	3
Dawson	4	1	14	0
Warne	3	0	18	0
Murray	3	0	11	0

EUROPEANS (2nd Innings.)

F. Warne, c Engineer, b Laljee.	8
R. C. Summerhayes, c Laljee, b Jayawickrema	6
B. R. S. Greer, l.-b.-w. b Jayawickrema	0
J. E. Tew, (hit wicket), b Botawala	7
G. G. Cradock-Watson, c De Saram, b Peerbhoy	9
R. G. Hopkins, run out	18
R. F. Moss, not out	24
P. M. Dawson, b Botawala	5
Extras	12
Total (for 7 wickets) ..	37

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Harris	5	2	19	0
Laljee	3	1	5	1
Jayawickrema	3	0	10	2
Botawala	2.4	1	10	2
Peerbhoy	4	0	25	1
Vajifdar	2	0	6	0

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 2, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 16, 1356
Parsi: Tir 16, 1307
Hightide: 1.35; 13-34
Lowtide: 7.50; 19.34
Sunrise: 7h 6m
Sunset: 6h 6m

Tuesday, December 21

By-election to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Merchants' Chamber Constituency: Nominations must reach Secretary before 3 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 27th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chinjwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadyset House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

The classes will close for X'mas holidays and will reopen on 10th January 1938.

ADULT EDUCATION

Profs. Mehta, Sarkar, d'Andrade and Marathe will meet their students in French, Astronomy, Metaphysics and Radio Communication to-day (Monday) in Wilson College at the usual time. The Rev. Fr. Duhr and Prof. Patankar will meet their students in German and Wireless in St. Xavier's College and Khalsa College respectively to-day. There will no class in Librarianship course to-day.

VIDYARTHI KHADIDHARI MANDAL

The meeting of the ordinary members of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Mandal's Office (Tanker Ville, Gowalia Tank, Fellowship School Compound).

KHADI AND SWADESHI BAZAR EXHIBITION

This is the best place for marketing and amusement. Christmas presents of purely Indian make and Eastern Art in thread, metal, clay, ivory and sandalwood, etc. Requisites of every description from children's toys to elderly persons' necessities.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Flight from Glory". Daily at 4, 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Calling All Stars". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Bulldog Drummond Comes Back" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Sons of the Desert." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Victoria The Great" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at usual time.
SUPER—"His Highness". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 p.m.
THE BROADWAY—"The Poor Little Rich Girl." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"My Dear Miss Aldrich". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Toofani Toli". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE, BOMBAY

Honorary Secretaries, Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, write:—

It is proposed to hold a Conference of the members of the Managing Committees of various societies in the Fort area in the month of January, 1938.

Members are requested to send their suggestions to this office by the 1st of January 1938, latest.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

A free Hindi Class is working regularly in the premises of the City High School, near Thakurdwar Tram Junction, on Mondays and Thursdays between 6-40 and 7-40 p.m.

THANA DISTRICT SCHOOL ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS

The Tournaments will commence on Thursday, the 23rd inst., in the afternoon and will continue upto the 26th inst. Prizes to successful candidates will be distributed on the 26th inst., at about 2-30 p.m., by Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakwasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council.

YOUTHS ASSOCIATION

The adjourned meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Jamanabai Mansion, first floor, Sandhurst Road.

Thrown Off Car And Killed

Shantabai who was being driven along Lady Jamshedji Road in a car along with four other occupants was thrown out of the car when it mounted on the footpath near Rewa Bhuwan resulting in her instantaneous death.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest till December 30.

The All-India Medical Conference will be held in Madras commencing from 26th December under the presidency of Dr. B. C. Roy of Calcutta.

THE EXCELSIOR

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A. I. WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Twelfth Session At Nagpur On 28th Instant

NAGPUR, December 19.

The twelfth annual session of the All-India Women's Conference will be held at Nagpur from December 28 under the Presidentship of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur of Kapurthala.

It is expected that 300 delegates and visitors from all parts of India will attend the sittings of the Conference. Mahatma Gandhi (health permitting), Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Sir Moropant Joshi and Sir Hari Singh Gour have very kindly consented to address the Conference on the opening date, December 28.

The President-elect and Lady Chitnavis, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Nagpur, will render their speeches in Hindustani. Mrs. Grace Lankester, the Liason Officer in England, who is in India will attend the Conference and is visiting some constituencies before the Conference begins. Prominent members of the All-India Women's Conference including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady Vidyagouri Nilkanth, Mrs. Rustomji Faridoonji, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Rani Lakshmibai Rajwade, Begum Hamid Ali, Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Sharada Mehta will take part in the deliberations. Visitors will be accommodated on small payment if applications are received by the 24th instant at the latest.

An exhibition of pure swadeshi articles organised by the Conference will be an additional attraction.—United Press.

Presidency Social Reform Association

(From A Correspondent.)

A conversational meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association was held on Saturday last at 5-30 p.m. and an "at home" was given in the Servants of India Society's home. Mr. S. S. Patkar presided. Discussion on various topics connected with the work of social reform took place. Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar, Secretary of the Association recounted the work done during the last 6 months. The Association is planning a Social Reform Annual of nearly 200 pages with valuable contributions from Mr. Patkar, Sir Govind Madgaonkar, Mr. Harbilas Sharda and other eminent social reformers. It has organized a Temperance Committee, which is working in conjunction with various other bodies in Bombay. A scheme of Prohibition has been drawn out, which after being considered by the Association, would be forwarded to the Bombay Government. Besides a deputation will wait on the Excise Minister in this connection. The Association has also drafted a Bill for amendment of the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, whereby the present defects in the Act, namely loss of guardianship of children by the first marriage and loss of rights in property of the first husband, are sought to be remedied. The Association has also started a bureau for facilitating inter-caste marriages.

ALL-INDIA COMPETITIVE DEBATE

Parsis Carry Away All Prizes

All the prizes were carried away by Parsis in the keenly contested All-India English Competitive Debate held at Aligarh on the 10th instant. The Aligarh All-India Competitive Debate is reputed to be the most representative of its kind held in India, and this year students from Lahore, Patna, Bombay, Poona and Hyderabad (Deccan) participated in the competition. The proposition under discussion was that "Congress has Betrayed the Masses by accepting offices."

The first prize was awarded to Mr. Shiavax K. Karanjia from the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay University. A miniature of the trophy was presented to the Bombay School of Economics and Sociology for having thrice consecutively won the trophy. The second prize went to Miss Bharucha from Lahore Government College. For the third prize Mr. H. B. Parelwala from the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Mr. Kavasji from the Agra College were bracketed.

Mr. Shiavax K. Karanjia of the School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay, who won the first prize in the All-India English Competition held at Aligarh on 10th instant.

The debate was attended by over a 1,000 students and when the proposition was put to vote after a heated discussion, it was carried by a vast majority. The Aligarhians showed no sympathy either towards the new Constitution or towards those who had anything to do with it.

DEBATE IN URDU

The All-India English Debate was followed by an All-India Urdu Debate. Here the subject was as follows: "That Federation will add to the Economic Difficulties of India".

This proposition too was carried by a large majority. The judges were Mr. Sayaddin Orator and Oriental Scholar, Prof. Habib, and Prof. Fieldon.

Mrs. Hamdeen distributed the prizes.

The proceedings were wound up by a pleasant tea party to the competitors and the Aligarh hospitality was enjoyed by one and all.

A vote of thanks to the Aligarh Muslim Union was moved by Mr. S. K. Karanjia which was heartily responded to.

POONA AYURVEDA MAHAVIDYALAYA

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, (By Mail.)

"The fifth annual gathering and the foundation stone laying ceremony of the building of the Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Poona, will be celebrated on Wednesday, at 5 p.m. in the Sheth Tarachand Ramnath Ayurvedic Hospital premises. The Hon. Dr. Khare, Prime Minister, C. P. Government, will preside.

Goshalas And Pinjrapoles

Deputation Waits On Premier And Revenue Member

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

According to a resolution of the recent Conference of the Maharastra Pasusamwardhnan Sanstha Rao Bahadur D. L. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. L. R. Gokhale and others waited upon the Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Revenue Minister on Saturday afternoon and placed before them certain suggestions regarding the proposed Legislation for the registration of Goshalas and Pinjrapoles Mrs. Hansa Mehta the Parliamentary Secretary was also present.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister assured the deputationists that the Draft Bill circulated to certain institutions provided only tentative proposals intended a basis for discussion. Since then he had received numerous suggestions in the light of which the Minister said a new bill would be drafted and placed for consideration of the various institutions at a representative conference to be convened for the purpose. This assurance was accepted by the deputationists with gratitude, who said that in view of this they would not press for a committee of Enquiry into the whole question.

As regards the proposal for establishing a co-ordination board, the Prime Minister told the deputationists that the point would be borne in mind, as also the several other suggestions put forward by them. As to the recommendation that legislation would guarantee pronibition of slaughter of cattle bred through Goshalas, the Prime Minister pointed out that it involved outside issues of a very controversial character which were not within the scope of the Bill.—United Press.

FILM IN EDUCATION

Hansa Mehta's Address At "Krishna" Cinema

Mr. H. Y. Hampton, while welcoming Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, to deliver a lecture on "Films in Education" at the Krishna Cinema on Sunday morning thanked the Motion Picture Society and all those responsible for the morning's arrangement and specially the management of Krishna Cinema for placing the hall at their disposal.

In the course of her speech, Mrs. Hansa Mehta cited examples of Russia, Italy, Germany and other civilized countries where films are utilized increasingly as medium of instruction in schools and colleges. Film education goes a long way in solving social problems and problems of health.

Of late some attempts have been made to utilise the screen for instruction. In Bombay the problem is not so hard but in the mofussil it is a difficult problem. First of all "we should find means to finance schools to purchase films, or loan films to them or find other means by which the schools may borrow them. We have at present a Department called Visual Instruction Department. This department is not using the cinema at all. They are using the very old method of Magic Lantern Slides. So the department can make a move and have educational films, which can be utilized in the schools, or hired out".

But the question of expense in the production of a film, is not easy to tackle If the Government decide to use the film as a medium of education it will mean money.

She also referred to a question, which had come up before the Senate as to whether the University was not interested in making use of films in education.

The president hoped for full co-operation from the Government of Bombay in utilising films as a medium of education in the presidency.

By courtesy of the Prabhat Film Company, Poona, and the Motion Pictures Society of India the film, "The Unexpected" or "Duniya-Na-Mane" was shown to the members.

Sir James On "Depths Of Science"

Sir James Jean the President of the forthcoming Joint Session of the Indian Science Congress and British Association for the Advancement of Science, addressed a crowded gathering at Sir C. J. Hall on "The Depths of Science."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar presided.

Sir James explained how the increasing power of the Telescope opened the way for wider horizons to the astronomer

Recent investigations had shown

(Continued in Col 6)

Full Stadium Again At Azad Maidan

IMAMBUX BEATS SHAHBUDDIN

Maharashtra Champion Draws With Jamal Pahelwan

Once again wrestling at the Stadium of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C. at the Azad Maidan attracted a "full house" of spectators on Sunday night.

IMAMBUX BEATS SHAHBUDDIN

The wrestling fans of the City were treated to the exhibition of talents of renowned Gama's disciple, Imambux, who beat Shahbuddin of Lyallpur almost in the twinkling of the eye.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMPION

In the other big fight of the night, the accredited champion of Maharashtra, Pratapsingh, met Jamal Pahelwan of Gama's party. Both the wrestlers were well matched and after 30 minutes of a non-stop round, the bout was declared drawn.

APPEAL TO PRINCES

In between the bouts Gama's Secretary addressed the audience and stressed the importance of physical prowess, the loss of which had dragged India to her present, deplorable condition of political and economic slavery.

He drew a vivid contrast especially on the wastage of money over pets by rich men and State rulers while no encouragement was given to the prowess of man. In physical culture lay the regeneration of India, he said, and appealed specially to Indian Princes for the encouragement of wrestling and to co-operate with the Congress Governments in their efforts in nation-building programmes.

OTHER BOUTS

Other bouts decided on Sunday were:

Hassu (son of Imambux) beat Hawa of Bombay.

Ana (Kolhapur) met Hussein (Gunga's party) but as the decision was a bout for a future date will be held between the two.

Manzura (son of Imambux) beat Ramdullah (Allahabad). The winner exhibited very interesting wrestling talent and presented movements full of agility.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME

Master Dinanath, the well-known musician, will give his performance in the Azad Maidan Exhibition at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday).

AFGHAN SANDOW'S FEATS TO-MORROW

Ex-King Amanullah's pet "Afghan Sandow's" programme at Azad Maidan Stadium to-morrow (Tuesday) night.

Speech on physical culture, formation and development of youth, stopping 20 h.p. motor in full speed, inseparable wrist-lock when four men pulling him on other side, life in danger—out safe, a stone weighing three maunds placed on his head and shattered to pieces by hammering, a motor carrying eight persons and running on his chest and with no support underneath, an egg placed beneath a leg of elephant is unbreakable but the Afghan Sandow will break in no time, by pressing between index and middle finger, iron bar placed on his neck and broken but no effect on his neck, separate parts, namely, muscles and nerves, shown separately so that the public may also learn how to develop the body; placing of a piece of three inch thick steel on his forehead and getting it cut in two with hammer and chisel. Besides these various other feats will be shown by the Afghan Sandow.

(Continued from Col 4)

that the system of the stars was very much larger than had been previously believed to be and the Sun was very far from the centre.

Sir James then proceeded to show by slides all the galactic nebulae which were believed to be systems of stars similar to our own.

FEVER

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1937

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA

The annual report on the progress of civil aviation in India in 1936-37 shows little progress during the year. The report itself admits this fact and explains it by saying that the year was one of intensive planning for the next step in the development of the air transport system, namely, the Empire Air Mail Scheme, which comes into operation shortly. To what extent India is lagging behind in this respect while other countries are fast progressing can be seen from a few figures. The mileage of regular air routes increased during the last three years from 11,670 to 23,717 in Great Britain, from 17,228 to 23,494 in Germany, from 21,450 to 33,798 in France, and from 48,687 to 61,532 in U. S. A. But the mileage in India increased from 5,180 to only 6,483, there being practically no increase over the figure for 1935, which was 6,483.

Empire Mail Service

As an offset against this poor record the report offers some programmes of expansion in the near future. We are told: "The Government of India, in common with the Governments of other Empire territories, have decided to participate in the Empire Air Mail Scheme, which so far as India is concerned will commence operation in February, 1938. The essence of the scheme, which covers all British territories except those on the American continent, is to transfer all inter-Empire first-class mail to the air without appreciable increase of postage. To do this the number of services will be increased, and at the same time a new fleet of larger and faster land planes and seaplanes will be put on the service, which will thereby be speeded up. There will be five services to India, two of which will be landplane services following the normal route and terminating at Calcutta. Three services will be operated by flying-boats, which will follow much the same route across Northern India, except for the omission of Delhi, and will continue the service to Singapore, two going on to Australia. The scheduled time from England to Karachi will ultimately be reduced to 2 1|2 days and 3 1|2 days to Calcutta. Since all first-class mails to Empire countries will be sent by air, the air surcharge on such mails will disappear. The postage rate will be uniform at 2 1|2 annas for 1|2 oz. For the users of the air mail there will be a great economy, the existing rate being 7 1|2 as. for the first 1|2 oz. Since about 20 per cent. of the first-class mail now goes by air this economy will be considerable."

Slow Indianisation

It may be conceded that, if the whole programme is carried into effect as scheduled, the Empire scheme will give India the benefit of a better air service. But that is not exactly the same thing as progress of aviation in India in the sense of more Indian enterprise. The scheme, we are told, will have a far-reaching effect "on the Indian companies—Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., Tata Sons, Ltd., and Indian National Airways, Ltd. We shall for the present consider some of the effects on the first of these companies. We are told that the Indian Trans-Continental Airways will cease to operate between Karachi and Singapore and their operations will be transferred to the England-Calcutta Services, of which they will operate half in conjunction with Imperial Airways. For this purpose they will purchase half the fleet of Armstrong-Whitworth Ensigns—that is, four of these machines. The capital of the company will be increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs. It is obvious that the joint concern is hardly a substitute for a purely or predominantly Indian one, expanded with the available resources in the country. The handicap of the joint concern will be clear from the following terms: "The agreement provides for the employment of Indian personnel to the extent that qualified and experienced men are available. In view of her special participation in the landplanes services, India will take no direct part in the operations of the seaplane services, but the route is being organized by the Government of India on behalf of the British Government. Arrangements have also been made for the training and employment of Indians in the ground services on the seaplane route." We do not understand why, merely because India participates in the landplanes services, she must not take any direct part in the operations of the seaplane services. And as for the provision for the employment of qualified Indians, we are extremely sceptical about the joint concern being a generous or even a fair judge of qualified Indian candidates for higher appointments. We would like to know what are the arrangements that are said to have been made for the training and employment of Indians in the ground services on the seaplane route. The progress so far made in Indianization in civil aviation is still far from satisfactory. The report doubtless records an increase in the number of commercial pilots and other skilled classes of personnel and points to a satisfactory increase in the percentage of Indian licensed personnel from year to year. At the end of 1936, the percentage of Indians holding licences pilots, ground engineers, wireless operators or air navigators had risen to 58.5 per cent. Of the commercial pilots licensed in 1936, 50 per cent. were wholly trained in India as against 25 per cent. in 1935. But that is only one side of the shield. A glimpse of the other side is presented by the same report when it adds: "There is a wide gap between the standard of training required for the pilot competent to handle the small charter aeroplane and the pilot competent to take command of the commercial aeroplane of modern type. It is a gap which India has not yet been able to bridge and is unlikely to be able to do so without substantial financial assistance to the trainees." The gap is admitted by all. But it is bridgeable. What is being done by the Government of India to bridge the gap by giving financial assistance and otherwise? The fact is, as even a schoolboy knows it by now, that the Government are more interested in the civil as well as the military aviation in India being controlled by the British as far as possible and as long as possible.

Lord Brabourne And Politicals

Lord Erabourne's reply to the Calcutta European Association's address is somewhat disappointing. The Association, while duly approving of the almost simultaneous release of eleven hundred detenus, expressed uneasiness at the agitation in the Indian press for the release of political prisoners convicted by courts. There is doubtless a marked difference between the two classes. Lord Brabourne defended the release of the detenus on the ground that there was no "practical likelihood" of their resorting "to those activities which their detention was designed to prevent." But as regards convicted politicals, he said that the release of many such persons would "involve the undermining the basic sanctions of law," though he did not object to a few individual cases of clemency.

Plausible as the distinction is, it should be critically considered. "Few" and "many" are relative terms and a consideration of mere numbers is not helpful in deciding how many and which prisoners should be released, whether the prisoners are tried or untried. The real test is, as Lord Brabourne himself implied, the probability of the revival of terrorist activities. He defended the release of the dentenus, though they were over a thousand, because he felt their political views had changed and that the whole atmosphere in the province was one of non-violence. Why not apply the same test to the convited prisoners also? Most of the politicals are known to have definitely abjured violence. If there are a few who have not, they are hardly likely to resort to violence when there is no encouraging atmosphere. Moreover in the altered political conditions they are most likely to resort to constitutional methods of existing pressure on a responsible ministry. In any case there is no "practical likelihood of a revival of terrorism." Altogether, the Bengal Government have much to gain and little to lose by immediately releasing all or most politicals.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA

Gleanings From The Work Press

(From Our London Correspondent.)

An extraordinary instance of official parsimony is related by Mr. W. F. R. Macartney in his autobiographical book, "Zig-Zag".

Mr. Macartney served during the war under Mr. Compton Mackenzie in the Mediterranean intelligence service, which was largely occupied in measures against German submarines.

On one occasion, he says, secret agent in Constantinople got into touch with a German naval warrant officer who was willing to supply the exact route of every submarine leaving the Dardanelles for the Mediterranean. He asked for three things—a British passport, £ 2,000 down and £ 600 a year for life.

A high official was consulted and replied: "Offer him £1,000 and £ 300 a year." The offer was not accepted, and, so the story runs, the submarines continued to operate.

Prisoners As Factory Workers

It has been decided to employ women convicts in the large State-owned Kayseri cotton spinning and weaving mills, of Istanbul.

These experiments are designed to turn them into good citizens by eliminating any inferiority complex. As far as security permits, the convicts are given the impression that they are free, while efforts are made to re-educate them as useful elements of society. Good conduct leads to a substantial reduction of the term of servitude. Within the mill they will be treated as ordinary workers. The only difference will be that they will not enjoy freedom after their daily work, but remain subject to discipline.

A further step in the way of social re-education has been made through the creatin of a reformatory at Adrianapole to take care of young criminals.

Chamberlain's Biography

Lady Chamberlain and the Chamberlain family have, it is understood, entrusted the task of writing the official life of the late Sir Austen Chamberlain, to Sir Charles Petrie.

The first volume of the life—it is to be in two volumes—will appear some time after a book by the same author on the three Chamberlains, Joe, Neville and Austen, entitled "The Chamberlain Tradition."

With the active sympathy of the Prime Minister, the author will be able to make use of the large amount of new material which will be available as a result of the new reign. During the lifetime of King George V, and of Sir Austen a great deal of the inside story of the Constitutional crisis of 1911 could not be told.

Few statesmen have had such an intimate acquaintance with politics over so long a period as Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was for 45 years a member of the House of Commons. It is the amount of ground covered by so long a political life which makes two volumes a necessity.

London's Lonely Citizens

In his latest book, Mr. Alduous Huxley has some shrewd comments on London and suggestions for overcoming the "atomistic" existence of many Londoners.

In London, he writes, men and women rub shoulders with other men and women, but the contact is external and mechanical. The city does not tend to make people pull together to any particular activity. Each Londoner can say, "care for nobody, no not I, and nobody cares for me."

While this tendency has increased, the actual local government of modern cities is created and preserved by a body of specialised technicians. It becomes highly technical, a business to be planned and carried out by experts.

Mr. Huxley suggests developing the ward system on smaller lines than we have it now as a way out for the individual facing loneliness, and the city that has lost the interest of its community. "I have read that in Japan," he says, "the cities were, and perhaps still are, divided into wards of about a hundred inhabitants apiece. The people in each ward accept a measure of liability for one another...within their own small unit.....It remains a device worth considering by those who aspire to impose a communal pattern upon the atomistic, irresponsible life of modern city dwellers.

Lord Rutherford

The Physical Institute of the Moscow State University has just been holding a memorial session to do honour to Lord Rutherford.

As a good many of the British people probably remember. Pro-

(Continued on page 8 Col 2)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Labour Leader's Great Initiative

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Dec. 11.
(By Air Mail)

Tory critics are in full cry after the leader of the Labour Party because he has dared to go to Spain and declare his support for Spanish democracy. "Guilty of a breach of faith"; "activities inconsistent with His Majesty's Government's policy of non-intervention"; "unfit to be granted a visa to Spain." This is the language of the Tory censure motion which is to come up in Parliament next week.

The significance of the fierce attacks being delivered on Mr. Attlee must not be missed. That visit is certainly one of the finest things which any leader of the Labour Party has ever done. Here, at last, the official leadership of the Party has done something which definitely opposes the will of the National Government on an essential issue, on which the Government is determined to have its way. As Mr. John Strachey points out in one of the morning newspapers, the Labour Party's campaign for Spain as a whole, and Mr. Attlee's visit in particular, are examples of genuine and effective opposition. They mark a break, in this instance at any rate, with the policy of accommodation on all essential issues to the will of the National Government, which has had such disastrous effects upon the movement during the past period. The virulence of the present attack upon Mr. Attlee is proof positive that he and the movements are doing the right thing. These are the kind of attacks under which Labour movement begins to live and thrive. If and when the Labour Party adopts an attitude of the same genuine and effective opposition on the other great issues of the day, on arms on the defence of the national standard of life, etc., it will have set its feet upon the road to victory.

Tribute To Spanish Govt.

Mr. Attlee is perfectly justified in congratulating the Spanish Government on its spirit and reorganisation of its forces. Even those War Offices which have been assisting or favouring the cause of General Franco, have recently received information from the observers on the Spanish fronts confirming Mr. Attlee's opinion. So great is the impression made on General Franco's staff by the renewed strength of the armies of Valencia and Barcelona that Franco has definitely called off his projective large-scale offensive. We shall now have to wait four or five months before it is launched—if it is not anticipated by a Government offensive.

Hire-Purchase Bill

In introducing her Hire Purchase Bill in the House of Commons yesterday, one can say that Miss Ellen Wilkinson returned to an early love in this measure. She obtained a first reading for a similar Bill in December 1930. She told the House she was not against hire purchase as such having taken advantage of it herself, but she desired to stop the practice of unscrupulous firms who give no surrender value for goods which have been almost purchased. Yesterday when the debate took place on the Bill in the House vivid illustrations of the heartless frauds and swindles perpetrated on poor people in the name of hire-purchase were quoted by Miss Wilkinson. For once the Government did not oppose the private measure and the Bill was given a unanimous second reading. At the same time the Attorney-General (Sir Donald Somervell) intimated that the Government could not give special facilities for the passage of the Bill and that amendments would be necessary in Committee. The Government, however were in agreement with the general principle of the Bill.

The Bill provides that hire-purchase agreements shall contain a statement of the hire-purchase price of the goods, the cash price and a list of the goods being purchased. It also provides that a purchaser may terminate a hire-purchase agreement after stated periods on complying with certain reasonable provisions; prohibits the power of entry to distrain on goods, and tightens up the drafting of agreements.

Linked-On Contract

Miss Wilkinson emphasised that she was not opposed to the hire-purchase system when properly conducted because it enabled poor people to get things they could not otherwise afford. The trouble was that less reputable firms had carried on activities which were a source of grave scandal. She quoted the case of a poor woman, who was to pay £27 1s 9d. for furniture. With some difficulty she paid £ 25 16 s. 9d. got behind with payments and was prosecuted. The court orders added £6 8s. 9 for costs. While she was out charring, men called and took away all the goods and what they considered £5 worth of other goods to cover the court costs. "That sort of thing is going on every day", Miss Wilkinson added. A Manchester J.P. had told her of a case where a bruiser type of ex-boxer had called to collect goods and when the woman did not let him in the forced an entry. The linked-on contract was another source of hardship. She spoke of a woman who bought a parlour suite and paid regularly up to the last four quarters. Then a representative of the hire-purchase firm called and suggested that as she had paid up so well, perhaps she would like further credit. After she had agreed to buy further goods no new agreement was given. When the woman became unable to pay after repaying about a third of the new amount, merely because the second contract was linked with the first, the firm were able to claim back everything that had been paid for under the first agreement, as well as the goods under the second.

Italy's Withdrawal

From League

The announcement in Rome that Mussolini has called a special emergency meeting of the Fascist Grand Council—supreme body in Italy—for to-night was followed by reports from many of Europe's capitals that immediately afterwards the Duce will announce Italy's withdrawal from the League of Nations. This announcement will be made, of course, from the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia to the blare of bands, the play of searchlights and the plaudits of a specially rallied and "expectant crowd. However, withdrawal, which is regarded as the logical conclusion of Italy's adherence to the German-Japanese "Anti-Comintern" Pact, will not be the climax, as certain circles in this country are trying to explain, but the beginning of a new and unparalleled drive against the Peace Front of the democracies by the three ag-

(Continued on page 12, Col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA AND SINO-JAPANESE CONFLICT.

The cable which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has received from the well-known humanitarians and leaders of thought in the West, Messrs. John Dewey, Albert Einstein, Bertrand Russell and Romain Roiland, emphasizes the need of Indians discharging a duty in the present Sino-Japanese conflict to which, so far, they have paid little attention. Pious resolutions have, no doubt, been passed at public gatherings held under the auspices of Congress Committees and other organisations, for a boycott of Japanese goods, but little has been done to translate these resolutions into action. No effective propaganda has been carried on either among the masses or the large importers of Japanese goods for a cessation of the patronage of Japanese goods. As the Pandit points out, Japanese horrors in China are continuing unabated. Indians must resist the growing menace of Japanese Imperialism indirectly at least by voluntarily abstaining from purchasing Japanese goods. It is their bounden duty also to render all possible financial assistance to the Chinese for medical relief.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Indian Students' Union, London, Mr. B. Ramarao, Deputy High Commissioner, pointed out that the number of British students in the British Universities had nearly doubled in recent years and therefore accommodation even for them had to be restricted in several places. If he wanted to suggest that the restrictions on Indian students were natural or justifiable in the circumstances, we must repudiate the suggestion, if only because the restrictions on Indians are in most case inspired by racial prejudice. In this connection we cannot but regret that many Indian students needlessly go to Britain just because Indian employers and even some Indian Universities make a fetish of British degrees. Many others have to go there because they are not given here the facilities for higher studies which it is quite possible to offer them here.

BOMBAY PREMIER'S ASSURANCE

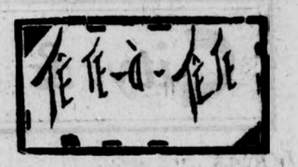
The reception organised by the Young Muslim Brotherhood in honour of the Hon. Mr. Kher and his colleagues of the Bombay Cabinet provided a welcome opportunity to the Premier to assure the Muslims of his and his Government's earnest solicitude for their welfare. The Congress Ministry in this province of course took the earliest occasion after assumption of office to define their attitude towards the communal question. Mr. Kher in his speech at the Jinnah Hall gave a very sympathetic response to the various demands that were placed before him. Particular mention must be made here of his assurance that special provision would be made for Muslim education on the principle that it should be given to those who needed it most. Mr. Kher rightly observed that the most important thing for the good Government of the country was Hindu-Muslim unity and he made a fervent appeal to his audience to develop mutual trust and camradeship. Both Hindus and Muslims have in the past made great contributions to the national heritage of India, and in the struggle for freedom, too, they must fight shoulder to shoulder.

BUDH GAYA

It is to be hoped that an amicable settlement, entirely satisfactory to both the Buddhist and Hindu communities, will be arrived at regarding the future of the Budh Gaya temple and that before long the world will see the followers of the great Buddha exercising a legitimate share of control in the upkeep of the shrine, which is the holiest of holies to them. In solving the question of the proper party to administer the affairs of the shrine, it is of no use proceeding on the assumption that either the Buddhists or the Hindus alone have the priority of rights or that one of them has the better right than the other. Budh Gaya has been holy ground to Buddhists as well as Hindus for centuries—to the Buddhists since the illustrious Sakhya Prince attained enlightenment under the Bodhi Tree there, and to Hindus perhaps from times even earlier than that, since even in the days of the Buddha the place appears to have had some sort of sanctity attached to it.

JOINT CONTROL

It is no use prying into the immemorial past. The fact that both Hindus and Buddhists have been treating the place as one of great holiness must suffice to justify the claim of each of them to have some control over the temple and other objects of veneration. That any one of them should insist on exclusive control of the shrine is a proposition which will not commend itself to reasonable minds. The Hindus, to whom Bhagawan Buddha is one of the ten incarnations of the Godhead, cannot legitimately object to worship at the shrine offered by the followers of the Enlightened One. Nor can the Buddhists whose religion is one of toleration and sweet reasonableness afford to offend the religious susceptibilities of the Hindus by insisting on exclusive control of the shrine. We sincerely hope under the guidance of such disinterested leaders as Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit M. M. Malaviya and Babu Rajendra Prasad the Hindu community will agree to an amicable settlement, which will give entire satisfaction to Buddhists all over the world, who, for years, have been greatly exercised over the denial to them of their legitimate rights of free worship at the shrine.



"An Arab fisherman was sentenced to death by the military court here for carrying a revolver. Out of nine, his relatives who were charged with being accessories and resisting the police, eight were given life sentences and a fourteen year old boy one year's imprisonment."

—News report from Jerusalem.

* * *

A severe cold wave is reported from Lahore.

Thanks to the revival of the Shahidganj agitation by Ahrars, things will be hot enough ere long.

* * *

"The need for the organisation of Hindus and Muslims for the economic, social and educational development was stressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the All-India Muslim League, who is in Hyderabad professionally, in an address to the Osmania University Union."

—News item.

Are we to understand then that he proposes to throw open the doors of the League to Hindus also?

* * *

The President of the Muslim League further remarked that communalism was not created by anyone.

Isn't it too modest of Mr. Jinnah to forego all credit for his achievements?

* * *

A PORTENT?

A local favourite, "Baira Sahib", heavily backed by punters, suffered a sensational defeat in the Western India Cup event at Mahalaxmi on Saturday.

* * *

Mr. B. Shivarao, President of the National Trade Union Federation, suggests the holding of a "Round Table Conference" of the different labour organizations in the country.

The Round Table Conference idea is a good one—provided a "New Constitution" does not come out of it.

* * *

A thief who stole a watch has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

He will have to do "time" in jail now.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) The Hindu Mahasabha will now sponsor an agitation for the demolition of the new Cricket Stadium as a protest against the revival of the Shahidganj agitation by Ahrars in the Punjab.

(2) Lord Lothian has gone to Allahabad purely on a personal visit but the University students will present him an address thanking him for declining to deliver the convocation address.

(3) Pandit Malaviya's Benares Hindu University is going to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Maharaja of Cochin as an appreciation of his refusal to abolish untouchability.

* * *

One of the British scientists says he does not expect any dictatorship to emerge in India because he thinks the Indian people have "too critical an intellect to tolerate such a thing."

Thanks very much for the compliment. But what does he think about our "critical intellect" tolerating the dictatorship of his people for quite a century and a half?

* * *

In England, too, he did not see any signs whatever of any tendency towards dictatorship.

Except, of course, the dictatorship of the conservative-capitalist caucus popularly known as the "National" Government!

* * *

The special correspondent of the "Times of India" at New Delhi, as usual, sends an enlightening column about what is exactly happening in Sinkiang (please look up your atlases, please!). According to him, the mails between Sinkiang and India have ceased to arrive.

He says: "Why and how the mail service has become interrupted is not known here in New Delhi."

Strange, indeed, isn't it? We had thought New Delhi and the omnipresent Bori Bunder special knew everything.

* * *

A professor claims that it is sufficient to sleep from 7 p. m. till midnight.

We sympathise with the worthy professor, his wife and his neighbours.

* * *

Guide (to tourist in Mahenjodaro): This earthen jar is probably 6,000 years old.

Tourist: Oh Yeah! And it is only 1937 to-day.

"No Absolute Gulf Between East & West"

Butler's Plea For Implementing Of Geneva Conventions

N. T. U. FEDERATION DEMANDS REPEAL OF CR. L. A. ACT AND AMENDMENT OF SEC. 144

CALCUTTA, December 18.

The third session of the National Trades Union Federation commenced this evening in the Indian Association Hall, Mr. B. Shiva Rao presiding.

An attempt at disturbance was made immediately before the proceedings commenced when nearly 500 men belonging to a local Labour Union sought to force entrance into the hall without admission cards but they dispersed on police help being requisitioned by the organisers of the Conference.

Several distinguished labour leaders attended including Mr. N. M. Joshi and the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri. Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office was also present by special invitation.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY INTO EVERY FIRING ON WORKERS

National T. U. Federation's Decisions

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The third session of the National Trades Union Federation came to a close to-day after adopting a number of resolutions.

The resolutions, "inter alia" urged the Central Government to undertake immediately a programme of legislation with a view to ameliorating the conditions of the working classes and protested against the "continuous disregard by the Government of India of their obligations under International Conventions, regarding hours of employment, which have been ratified sixteen years ago".

The Federation observed with great concern that some Provincial Governments, even under the new regime, were using Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, prohibiting meetings and processions and restricting personal freedom of workers, and urged those Governments to amend Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. in such a way as to prevent its use in cases of trade disputes and to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act in toto.

The Federation strongly protested against opening of fire on workers by the police and requested the Provincial Governments to institute a public enquiry in all cases of such firing.—A. P.

BOSE WELCOMES DELEGATES

A leaven of moderation or wisdom born of experience will not be bad for the All-India Trade Union Congress and a blend of youthful ardour will not be useless to the elderly leaders of the National Trades Union Federation.

With this plea for a united labour movement throughout the country, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee of the National Trades Union Federation which commenced its third session here to-day under the presidency of Mr. B. Siva Rao.

Referring to the labour policy adopted by the provincial Governments, both Congress and non-Congress, Mr. Bose said that no provincial Government had so far announced its legislative and administrative progamme for labour in the respective provinces.

The policy of the employers to the trade unions, Mr. Bose continued, remained as short-sighted as ever. It was one of open or covert hostility. The Trade Unions moderate or immoderate are considered as superfluous and their leaders as busy bodies who are out to create trouble and earn cheap notoriety.

As cause of discontent among the workers Mr. Bose referred to (1) the burden of unemployment (2) low wages, (3) bribery and corruption, (4) long hours of work (5) insecurity of service and (6) no provision for incapacitating illness and old age.

"To the question of raising wages the employers have one stereotype answer; the industry cannot bear further burden and the workers are efficient. It is seldom, if ever, that the employer recognises that this indusry and particularly his concern is able to pay higher wages.

"One potent cause that keeps the workers demoralised and prevents the growth of healthy trade unionism and leads to sporadic strikes is the general sense of insecurity of service among the workers.

"Closely connected with the question of insecurity of service is the problem of trade disputes that has acquired the malignancy of a running sore. Strike take place as often for general grievances as for such causes as the dismissal of one or a number of workers for reasons his fellow workers consider inadequate.—United Press.

NO GULF BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Mr. Shiva Rao welcomed Mr. Butler on behalf of the Trades Union Federation.

"For the progress of India, as for the progress of every other great country with far-flung commercial relations, peace is indispensable. Peace depends as much upon social and economic factors as upon political facts", said Mr. Harold Butler, Director International Labour Office, in the course of a radio broadcast talk to-night on the "Changing social trends in the East."

Mr. Butler added that the I. L. O. was making its contribution to securing the foundations of a peaceful and prosperous world society. India has already played a prominent and worthy part in building up its influence. Despite its size and its huge population, its prosperity is bound up with that of the rest of mankind.

FALLACIOUS SLOGAN

One of the great hindrances to international understanding, Mr. Butler said, lay in the use of slogans and catchwords. The commonest slogan in Europe was that the East was "unchanging". Seventeen years ago when India put forward its claim to be one of the eight States on chief industrial importance, which would give her the right to a permanent seat on the Council of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., such claim was regarded as almost frivolous by many people, who had not realised the great economic development of India. So the "Unchanging East" had become a very important factor in the life of the I.L.O., which meant in the social and economic life of the world.

Continuing Mr. Butler remarked: "The tendency towards greater self-sufficiency is one of the outstanding features of our time. What we have to do is to reconstruct the world's economic system on a new basis, in which nationalistic policies must somehow be incorporated."

NO MONOPOLY

Mr. Butler doubted that the highest types of skill were the monopoly of a few Western countries and was convinced by what he had seen that Indians or Malayans or Javanese or Singhalese were capable of producing most of the machine products, given the necessary capital, organisation and equipment on one side and the necessary education, technique, training and hard work on the other.

NO ROYAL ROAD

Comparing the standard of living in the East and West, Mr Butler said that in Europe, it had gone forward slowly but at gradually increasing speed. It only became possible as the efficiency of the worker, of the management and of machinery increased. It was helped by the development of collective bargaining and of minimum wage legislation. There was no reason why the same factors should not ultimately produce the same results in Asia. Of course, there was no royal road to increasing the standard of living rapidly.

Concluding Mr. Butler said that upon the results of efforts now being made by the Central and Provincial Governments in regard to education and hygiene the efficiency of Indian Labour, both in the town and the country, would largely depend and with it the gradual improvement of the national standard of happiness and well-being.—A. P.

Surprise For Franco

Government's Successful Attacks On Teruel And Their Sequel

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 19.

There are indications that Government's successful attacks on the Teruel Sector have greatly surprised General Franco.

The preparations for a Nationalist offensive have momentarily been brought to a standstill.

It is believed now that there will be no offensive by General Franco until the new year.—Reuter.

GOVT. ATTACKS REPULSED?

SALAMANCA, Dec. 19.

Nationalists claim to have completely repulsed Government attacks on the Teruel Sector.—Reuter.

CARNERA X'RAYED

BUDAPEST, Dec. 19.

Primo Carnera, who is ill in a hospital was X-rayed.

It is stated that the kidneys are the principal source of illness. The trouble has been diagnosed as thrombosis.

Doctors have instructed to keep Carnera absolutely still.—Reuter.

IRAQ PIPELINE PUNCTURED

HAIFA, Dec. 18.

The Iraq Pipeline has been punctured and set alight by shots.

The adjoining telephone line is cut.—Reuter.

A. R. Leighman Dead

LONDON, December 18.

Mr. Alan Ross Leishman died of injuries at Bromley (Kent) Hospital. Mr. Leishman was knocked down by a motor cycle last night on the Bromley Common.—Reuter.

(Mr. Leishman was president of Chittagong Chamber of Commerce 23 times).

No Refuge For Gangsters

French Govt. Measures To Tighten Control On Foreigners

PARIS, Dec. 19.

Measures for tightening the control on foreigners outlined by M. Dormoy, Minister of the Interior at to-day's Cabinet meeting were approved in principle.

M. Dormoy will formulate the necessary texts quickly.

The new measures were prompted by the outrages committed in France by foreigners in recent years, which have led the press to describe the country as "a refuge for gangsters and terrorists."

It is expected that there will follow a more rigorous control of firearms and 'visa' system.—Reuter.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN STUDENTS

Rama Rau On Restricted Accommodation In Br. Universities

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Mr. B. Rama Rau, Deputy High Commissioner for India, dwelt on some of the difficulties which his office has to contend with in obtaining admission for Indians in British Universities, speaking at the Annual Dinner of the Indian Students' Union.

He pointed out that the British students in the universities had grown from 27,000 to 50,000 in recent years and accommodation is restricted even for the British in provincial universities and particularly difficult for Indian entries. He deprecated the colour bar and prejudice in some middle class families but he emphasised that this prejudice was not found among the university authorities. He appealed to the students to regard India House as a home and not as an office

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Adviser to the Secretary of State, appealed for a better understanding between this country and India, particularly to the English people to treat the students with sympathy and not patronisingly.—Reuter.

DETECTIVE COMPETITION

Will Close On

22ND DECEMBER, 1937.

STOP PRESS

PREVENTING BOMBARDMENT OF HANKOW.

HANKOW, Dec. 19.

A new Chinese boom across the Yangtse river at Kiukiang, halfway between Wuhu and Hankow, is now in position, thus closing the river to navigation above this point.

A number of British and American gunboats and merchantmen which for various reasons did not follow the warships "Cape Town", "Oahu" and "Ladybird" down the river are, therefore, bottled up in the reaches of the Yangtse above the boom.

It is hoped that the boom will prevent the Japanese warships steaming upriver and bombarding Hankow in the attack the Japanese are now expected to make on the city.

Hankow is now well protected against air raids, the Chinese airmen having the assistance, in their patrol work, of some 30 Soviet pilots using Soviet-made machines. The Soviet pilots, with their smart bearing, friendly attitude and polished manner have become exceedingly popular.

The international aspect of the city is heightened by the presence of the German General, Von Falkenhausen and his corps of some 100 German military advisers who, despite the Jap-German Anti-Comintern Pact, have been guiding the Chinese army throughout the hostilities.—Reuter.

MADRAS CONGRESS LEGISLATURE PARTY

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Madras Legislature Congress Party met this afternoon 'in camera' Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Leader, presiding. He is reported to have explained at length the principles of the Debt Relief Bill.

Earlier the Party Executive met and selected names of the Party's nominees to the House Committees, the Public Accounts Committee and the Joint Select Committee to be set up to consider and report on the Debt Relief Bill.

The Executive, it is understood, resolved that out of seven members to be elected by the Assembly to the Select Committee, four should be Congressmen and one each from the Justice, Muslim and European groups.—United Press.

TENNYSON'S TO MEET C. I. XI

LUCKNOW, December 19.

Lord Tennyson's team is leaving to-morrow for Indore where they will meet a Central India Eleven in a three-day fixture immediately on their arrival on the 21st and leave for Calcutta just after the conclusion of the Match on the 23rd.

Lord and Lady Tennyson as also Parks and Wellard are going direct from Lucknow to Calcutta.—A. P.

When Tennysonians Meet Central India Eleven

INDORE, December, 18.

The opening ceremony of the new cricket ground and pavilion, constructed by the Central India Cricket Association, will be performed by Lord Tennyson on December 21, after which the first match on the new ground will be played between Lord Tennyson's Eleven and the Central India Eleven.—A. P.

VAN ZEELAND MEETS COUNT CIANO

In Furtherance Of Economic Inquiry

ROME, Dec. 18.

M. Van Zeeland, the Belgian ex-Premier, who is in Rome on what is described to be an unofficial visit, conversed with Count Ciano.

In the course of his visit, M. Van Zeeland will meet economic and financial leaders with a view to obtaining information bearing on the economic inquiry, with which he has been entrusted by Britain and France.

It is stated that he will not see Sgr. Mussolini.

A member of M. Van Zeeland's party stated that the ex-Premier hoped to report to Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of January. He added that M. Van Zeeland was not pessimistic.—Reuter.

HEAVY RUSH OF VOTERS

(Continued from Page 1).

and Ashok Mehta, fared very well during the afternoon and there are chances of both of them being elected.

"E" (Byculla) Ward

Polling was dull throughout the day at the "E" (Byculla) Ward polling booth. About 50 per cent. of the 5,000 voters exercised their vote in this Ward. Mr. K. L. Borkar had fared well closely followed by Mr. Hiralal Dave. There was a keen contest between Mr. R. K. Achrekar and Mr. Abdul Hamid.

"F" (Parel) Ward

In the "F" (Parel) Ward, the Congress Socialist candidate Mr. C. K. Narayanswami was faring badly throughout the morning. He had rallied considerably by evening. The other two candidates Mr. K. P. Sinha and Mr. S. B. Mahadeswar had also polled well. The remaining candidates in the field Mr. L. V. Kondaye and Mr. K. Vithalrao did not receive much support.

In this ward nearly 40 per cent. of the 4,000 voters had gone to the poll.

"G" (Dadar) Ward

The contest remained keen throughout the day in the "G" (Dadar) Ward. More than 50 per cent. of the 6,000 voters had exercised their franchise. Here there was great rush just before the closing time. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. I. S. Patel and Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar received good support from the electorate, while Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, the Socialist candidate, had offered a stiff opposition.

HEAVY RUSH EVERYWHERE.

The heavy rush witnessed this year in almost all the Wards was not seen for several years in the past, in the B. P. C. C., elections, and it was therefore natural that the arrangements proved quite inadequate.

IMPERSONATION.

Side by side there were several complaints of impersonation from almost every ward, but the authorities did their best in meeting the situation.

The polling closed in all the Wards exactly at 7 p.m. And the counting of votes commenced almost immediately the ballot boxes were sealed and handed over to the scrutineers. The ballot boxes of the "D" (Girgaum) Ward were opened first.

MONDAY (1 a.m.)

Even after midnight voters who flocked to the Congress House evinced great interest in the counting of votes which started at 8 p.m.

It is believed that the counting will last till 6 a.m., voters being nearly 18,000 more than last year and polling being more than 10 p.c. in excess.

It will be recalled that in three Wards, viz., A B and E there was no contest last year. This year, except for B Ward where "due to uncontrollable rush" as a result of inadequate arrangement, polling was abandoned till Sunday next.

"BALLOT-BOX VANISHES"

It is stated that in the confusion that followed one ballot-box belonging to Mr. Bhawanji A. Khimji vanished.

An official statement in this connection will be issued to-day (Monday) in the evening.

RESULT OF C WARD

At the strike of 12, the result of counting of C Ward was announced. Two surprises were in store, Mr. G. P. Hathising (Socialist) topped the poll.

SLIPS STUCK TOGETHER

Two bundles of blue voting slips stuck together were found in the ballot-box of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai. The counterfoils have been sealed and will be scrutinised after the counting is over.

Mr. Umashankar Dixit lost a seat by 270 votes.

Results

The following is the result of counting:—

A WARD

F. M. Pinto 1,414

S. A. Brelvi 1,403

Madan Shetty 1,152.

The first two were declared successful. Both the candidates and their supporters had worked jointly and had asked the voters to cast one vote for each.

C WARD

1. Mr. G. P. Hathising 3,706
2. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai 3,631
3. Mr. Manilal Sheth 3,113
4. Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai 2,976
5. Mr. Nagindas T. Master 2,723
6. Mr. Umashankar Dixit 2,453
7. Mr. Soonderdas Morarji 2,003
8. Mr. Jethmal Narandas 69.

The first five were declared successful.

NARIMAN'S RECORD: HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL POLL

At 1-10 a.m., it was announced that Mr. Nariman had secured 8,293 votes, which is considered as the highest individual poll in Bombay. The news was received with acclamation. There were scenes of jubilation. Cries of "Vir Nariman-Ki-Jai" were heard all round for a long time. Nariman was garlanded amidst cheers.

MONDAY, (3 a.m.)

D WARD: FIVE SEATS

	votes
(1) Sjt. K. F. Nariman	8,281
(2) Sjt. S. K. Patil	4,206
(3) Sjt. G. V. Kapadia	3,085
(4) Sjt. Asoka Mehta	2,435
(5) Sjt. M. R. Masani	2,247
(6) Sjt. P. R. Lele	2,142

(One bundle of 11 voting slips found in the ballot-box.)

(7) Smt. Sundar A. Pawdwal	1,638
(8) Sjt. Ramdas D. Pratap	64
(9) Sjt. A. M. Nanivadekar	45

(The first five are elected.)

(EARLIER REPORT ON PAGE 8)

NO SUGAR MONOPOLY IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 19.

As a result of public protest against Sugar Monopoly, Rajkot State under the signature of Councillors has declared that Sugar monopoly shall cease from 1st January in Rajkot State.

The public is pleased by this order.

Increase National Wealth Before Redistribution

UPLIFT OF MASSES IS FUNDAMENTAL DUTY OF POPULAR GOVT., SAYS SIR C. V. RAMAN

"Without trying to increase the wealth of the country, if distribution of existing resources is begun, it will be like playing with fire," said Sir C. V. Raman in the course of his speech at the All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition which he opened on Sunday at Madras.

Science To Rescue

"The Fundamental duty of any popular Government will be to elevate the masses mentally, physically and spiritually. This they cannot do without utilising science which is the philosophy of to-day."

DUTY OF POPULAR GOVERNMENT

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

To-day is deemed to be a "red-letter day" in the annals of the Madras City and the province by virtue of the performance of the annual All-India Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, in which such eminent persons as Sir C. V. Raman, the Hon'ble Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier of Madras, and all the Honourable Ministers of the Madras Government, the Sheriff of Madras Mr. G. A. Natesan, the Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau, President of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor of Madras and others took part

The exhibition organized under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee shines with added significance this year by reason of the Congress being in power in the Province. Nearly a thousand invitees attended the function.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee welcomed Sir C. V. Raman and the Hon. Rajagopalachariar and the other invitees. The National Flag was hoisted by the Madras Premier.

ONE FLAG OF NATION.

In hoisting the tri-colour flag, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said that the National Flag was the banner of all parties, castes and creeds in the country. It was an object to be kept aloft and worshipped by the teeming millions of India. A nation should own only one flag. Different flags would necessarily reflect divisions prevailing in the ranks. The Tri-colour belonged not only to the Congress but to all parties and individuals in the country including those, who opposed the Congress.

"The larger the number of adorers", continuing Rajaji said, "the brighter would our national flag shine."

In conclusion the Premier asked all to rally round the Congress banner and unfurled the flag amidst cheers.

Sir C. V. Raman in his address prior to the opening of the Exhibition referred to the National Flag and declared: "The Tri-colour flag is the banner of truth. It represents the spirit of the great soul of Mahatma Gandhi, the very embodiment of truth and non-violence."

DON'T PLAY WITH FIRE.

Continuing Sir Chandrashekhar said: "The wealth of the country is in the minds of people—men, women and children of the country. Our teeming millions are poor in mind, body and spirit. The fundamental duty of any popular Government will be to elevate the masses, mentally, physically and spiritually. This they cannot do without utilising science, which is the philosophy of to-day. With science alone we can increase the wealth of the country.

Without trying to increase the wealth of the country, if distribution of existing resources is begun, it will be like playing with fire."

Proceeding Sir C. V. Raman dwelt at length on the educative value of such exhibitions and then declared it open.

INDIA'S POSSIBILITIES.

Thereafter Sir Chandrasekhar and other prominent visitors were taken round the exhibition, in which various Government Departments, such as Agriculture, Industries, Health and Fisheries, have exhibited various materials of interest.

The States of Travancore, Mysore and Cochin have participated in it. Khadi stalls organized by the All-India Spinners' Association, Arts Gallery of the School of Arts and exhibits in etching, painting, woodwork, sculpture and casting, all presented a gala appearance and brought to vivid relief the possibilities of industrialisation in our country.—United Press.

40 NOMINATIONS FOR 20 SEATS IN SIND

8 Returned Unopposed Including Dr. Choitram And Mr. Vishindas

KARACHI, December 19.

Forty nominations for 20 delegates to the Haripura Congress were received, to-day, by the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, out of which eight were returned unopposed, prominent among them being Dr. Choithram from Larkana and Mr. Nevandram Vishindas, M.L.A., from Sahiti.

The election of the remaining 12 delegates will take place on December 26.

Out of 9,000 Congress members in Sind, 3,000 have been enrolled in Karachi City.—A.P.

LORD LOTHIAN FOR BENARES

ALLAHABAD, December 19.

Lord Lothian will be the guest of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. He leaves for Benares on December 25.—A.P.

R. A. F. 'Planes For Australia

PENANG, December 18.

Four of the five R.A.F. flying boats proceeding to Australia arrived here. The fifth is remaining at Akyab. The question of repairs is being investigated.—Reuter.

Lord Tweedsmuir's Mother Dead

LONDON, December 18.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Buchan, mother of Lord Tweedsmuir.—Reuter.

Sardar Patel Cancels Madras Tour

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who had the programme of paying a visit to Madras towards the close of this month, has postponed it to a later date, probably in March next.—United Press.

Protest Against Bihar Sugar Control Bill

CHARGE AGAINST I. S. SYNDICATE

Memorandum Of Mills Sees Chaos Ahead Of Entire Industry!

CALCUTTA, December 15.

A large number of sugar companies have addressed a memorandum to the Indian Sugar Mills Association upon the subject of the Bihar Sugar Factories Control Bill, laying stress upon the fact that the proposal in effect means the nationalisation of the industry "without the Government sharing in the possible loss."

DANGER TO INDUSTRY.

The Memorandum has invited the Association to consider what concerted measures may be taken to meet "the serious situation with which the industry is faced."

Among other things the Memorandum states:

The Bill when passed will control the minimum price of cane, the maximum price of sugar, the minimum quantity of cane to be crushed and the person or persons, through whom alone sugar may be sold. Further there will be a Cess on either sugar produced or cane crushed, which will be payable in addition to the Excise levied by the Government of India.

Similar legislation will, it is understood, be introduced shortly in the United Provinces and we consider that it is very unfortunate that such important measures should have been rushed into without time for adequate discussion and consideration, particularly as the Tariff Board has now submitted its report to the Government of India. In our opinion it would have been far better for all concerned if the proposed Provincial legislation had been postponed until the report was published and its recommendations known.

THEY FORESEE CHAOS

We believe it is not fully realised what the result of the proposed legislation is likely to be and would, therefore, ask you to consider how little control of your factory will be left to you Supposing that after paying the minimum cane price, the Government of India, Excise and Provincial Cess, and your manufacturing expenses, the cost of your sugar is higher than the maximum selling price, in such circumstances, you will still have to crush the minimum quantity of cane prescribed by the Government. In other words, you will have to continue to run your factory at a loss. When your finance is exhausted and you are forced to close down, your factory will be ruined and your cane-growers will also be ruined because there will be no factory to buy out their cane. This is one danger which may arise.

Another danger is that the marketing arrangements may be impracticable. You are aware that even in the case of 1936-37 sugar, the Indian Sugar Syndicate has encountered many difficulties. These were considered to be mainly due to the fact that the membership of the Syndicate did not include all factories. Consequently those factories who were members of the Syndicate felt that if the Government would compel all factories, to become members, then all their difficulties would be removed. We ourselves do not agree with this view.

However, we believe that many other factories think as we do since we understand that although at one time over 90 factories were members of the Syndicate, there have lately been many resignations and that there are now less than 40 members. It will be clear that the legislation introduced by the Government of Bihar, largely at the request of the Syndicate, and to some extent of the Sugar Mills Association, goes very much further than the Syndicate wished or expected. This is what generally happens in such cases and this is the reason why until the last few weeks the industry has avoided asking for any assistance or interference from the Government, except when absolutely necessary.

BLANK CHEQUE

In effect, the Syndicate has given a "blank cheque" to the Government, of which the Government has naturally taken full adantage.

The policy of the Syndicate is to keep up the price of sugar by allowing only so much sugar to be sold each month. Therefore if an equal proportion of each factory's sugar is sold each month, the stock at each factory at the end of April will be approximately 65 per cent. of its total production for the season. There are a large number of factories that have not got the storage accommodation for this quantity, that have not got the financial resources for building additional godowns, whose existing storage arrangements cannot prevent their sugar from subsequently deteriorating from moisture etc. and more than anything else have not the banking facilities with which to finance such a large stock. Moreover some factories are threatened by floods.

CHARGE AGAINST SYNDICATE.

The Syndicate has no resources with which to finance the weaker factories, it has no godown accommodation of its own, and, worse than that, it cannot even state before-hand where stocks of a particular factory may be dispatched to be stocked until such time as it can be sold. Moreover, if forward sales are not made there is no inducement left to merchants to stock quantities of sugar at big consuming centres, which hitherto has been one of the principle ways in which factories have been able to reduce their stocks when necessary.

MAXIMUM PRICE

The third danger is that owing to geographical reasons the rates of sugar of the same quality vary by as much as twelve annas per maund between one factory and another, even in Bihar and the United Provinces. If factories in other provinces are taken into account the difference is much larger. Therefore while a factory, favourably situated, might make a reasonable profit at the maximum sugar price fixed by Government there would be other factories less favourably situated who could only work at a loss.

Lastly by fixing a high minimum price of cane and a Provincial Cess, in addition to the Government of India Excise, the price of sugar may be increased so much as to reduce the consumption of sugar. This is perhaps the most serious danger of all, since, if all the sugar which can be made is to be consumed, then the price must be kept as low as possible so as to encourage an increase in consumption.

The signatories include the Belsund Sugar Co., the Bharat Sugar Mills, Carew and Co., the Diamond Sugar Mills, the Durbhanga Sugar Co., the New India Sugar Mills, the New Savan Sugar and Gur Refining Co., the New Swadeshi Sugar Mills, the Oudh Sugar Mills, the Purnea Sugar Co., the U. P. Sugar Co., and the Upper Ganges Sugar mills.

FATE OF SYNDICATE

It is understood that, in view of this discontent, 55 out of the 92 members of the Indian Sugar Syndicate have already resigned.—A.P.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA

(Continued from page 6)

fessor Kapitsa, who is a member of the Academy of Science of the U.S.S.R. worked with Lord Rutherford in Cambridge for 14 years, where he was one of his most brilliant colleagues and assistants. At this session Professor Kapista gave an address on his memories of the famous scientists.

Professor Kapitsa is now head of the Institute of Physical Problems in the U.S.S.R.

Socialised Medicine

Dr. A. J. Cronin, author of "The Citadel," arrived in New York in the Queen Mary on November 15. He is going to Hollywood, where his best-seller is to be filmed.

British nurses, he said, should follow the example of the Americans by forming unions and striking for better conditions. He attacked the "health racket" of unnecessary operations and added:

"The rich can get pneumonia serum when it is needed; but can the poor get it? Certainly Not!

"Socialised medicine is the only cure for present abuses."

What They Say

The work of the conductor does not seem to be out of harmony with the experience of a successful politicians. The politicians, too, has his orchestra. The wind instruments, the brass instruments, the big drum—they are all there.—Mr. Winston Churchill.

Providence says, "Kill one another, my children; kill one another to your heart's content. There are plenty more where you came from—Mr. Bernard Shaw.

At this moment, if any advice can be given to the general public it is "Hold your tongue."—Lord Derby.

There used to be a limitation on the number of false teeth a recruit could have. I have removed that limitation.—Mr. Hore-Belisha.

Couldn't we give Goering the Free State instead of Tanganyika, and get the Irish to fight the next war while we sell munitions? They would win.—Mr. David Garnett.

I wish authors would write for adult people instead of for those who have just managed to get out of their cradle.—Mr. St. John Irvine.

"A very romantic engagement it was: he proposed to her in the car."

"Pooh, that's not unusual!"

"Ah, but he got her answer in the hospital."

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

Police Chief's Order In Mymensingh

MYMENSINGH, December 18.

The Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, has issued a notification, banning all public meetings and processions within the limits of Mymensingh, Sherpur and Jamalpur Municipalities for a period of nine days from December 19 to 27.

Such meetings and processions may, however, be held on obtaining a licence from the Superintendent of Police. Applications for this purpose will have to be made 48 hours in advance and mention made of the place (in the case of a meeting) the route (in the case of a procession), the reasons for which they are to be held and the number of people that are likely to attend or take part in them.

Disobedience to the order or violation of the conditions of the licence may end in punishment.—A. P.

FRIEND OF INDIAN AUTHORS

H. D. Taraporewala, Senior Partner Of Firm, Dead

We regret to record the sudden death, last Saturday, of Mr. Hirji Dinshaw Taraporewala, senior partner of Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co. His connection with the firm extended over forty years, during which he succeeded in establishing the firm's reputation as one of the biggest wholesale and retail bookshops in India and as the most enterprising of the Indian publishers.

When Hirjibhai joined the firm, it was a small shop in the corner of Medows Street, which housed fancy goods, toys, presentation articles, as well as books and periodicals. Being a booklover himself, young Taraporewala discarded these other adjuncts to the business, even though they were more paying and concentrated on books and in a shortwhile the shop began to be known among booklovers as the most comprehensive emporium of its kind in India.

FRIEND OF AUTHORS.

Fired by his enthusiasm, Messrs. Taraporewala also began the publishing line, notably on Indian Art, history, politics, economics, religion, etc., and these were, by choice, written by Indian authors. Hirjibhai's discerning eye brought to him many a promising Indian writer of the new generation; and as his enthusiasm was rich enough not to hesitate at any outlay on printing, binding, etc., some of those publications,—like Prof. K. T. Shah's "Splendour That Was 'Ind' ", or Mr. N. C. Mehta's "Studies in Indian Painting," or Wallace and Vakil's "Panoramic India,"—have come to occupy an abiding place in Indian libraries and Indian homes.

To many an author, as well as to many a library, Mr. Hirji Taraporewala was a guide in the choice of reading or of books, and his loss to them would be hard to repair. A man of charming personality, and abounding good nature, the deceased always inspired confidence in his customers, who were more his friends than mere trade-relations. Men of such world reputation, as the late Dr. M. A. Ansari,—whose book on "Regeneration in Man" was published by this firm, learnt, when once they had come to know him, to value his shrewd judgment, and trust to his unfailing acumen in gauging the possible success of their works; and those of them as are still with us, would bear ample evidence as to the worth and service of the late Mr. Hirjibhai Dinshawji Taraporewala. "Requiescat in Pace."

CONTROL OF BODH GAYA

Congress Must Take Steps To Concede Buddhist Demands, Says Rajen Babu

PATNA, December 19.

The Buddhist delegation from Ceylon, led by Dr. Cassius Pereira, after visiting Gaya proceeded to Zaredi to meet Mr. Rajendra Prasad in connection with the proposed negotiation for the establishment of a joint Hindu-Buddhist control over the management of Bodh Gaya.

It is understood that they held a long discussion with Mr. Rajendra Prasad, who has issued the following statement:—

"Ever since 1924 when a Buddhist deputation under the leadership of Dr. Cassius Pereira visited India and the Congress appointed a Committee to look into the question of restoration of the Bodh Gaya temple to the Buddhists, I have been taking interest in the matter. I felt the justice and fairnes of the demand that the Buddhists should have control over a place where the Great Buddha attained enlightenment and the worship in the temple be so conducted as not to hurt their religious sentiments.

CONGRESS MUST MOVE

The Committee after investigation suggested that a Joint Committee of Hindus and Buddhists should take charge of management and the recommendation was adopted by the All-India Congress Committee and the Hindu Sabha. But the recommendation remained a mere recommendation and has not been carried into effect.

It is now for the Congress to carry out its own resolution in this respect and I need hardly say that whatever support I can give to the proposed will be always available. The Hindus need not fear and should have no objection. The Buddhists on their part will do well to take the line of least resistance and agree to accept the Joint Committee as suggested by the Congress Committee.

I would urge if necessary that a Bill should be introduced in the Assembly and other steps be taken to give effect to the long cherished desire of the Buddhists."

The delegation will be meeting the Premier and other Ministers of the Bihar Cabinet and members of the Legislature to-morrow and afterwards proceed to Benares.—A.P.

PEOPLE FROM LAND OF RAVANA

Villagers Collect To See Ceylonese Deputation To Rajen Babu

SIWAN, December 19.

The Ceylonese Buddhist Deputation visiting India in connection with the restoration of the Buddha Gaya Temple, waited on Babu Rajendra Prasad last evening at his Ziradai Village home for two and a half hours.

The news had gone round the village that people from Lanka (Ceylon), the land of Ravana of Ramayana, were coming to the house of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

VILLAGERS' CURIOSITY

Simple village folks surrounded the house of Rajendra Babu curious to have a sight of the people of Lanka and how they looked like.

Babu Rajendra Prasad gave a patient hearing to the deputationists and assured them his support. Replying to a query whether the Congress Party in the Legislature would take up the question, Babu Rajendra Prasad remarked that it was his feeling that Congress should make it a party question, but added that the Prime Minister of Bihar ought to be consulted.

The members of the deputation left Siwan last night for Patna, where they intend staying for some days to meet the Governor, Congress Ministers and important public men. They were seen off by Mr. Chakradhar Saran, Secretary of Babu Rajendra Prasad.—United Press

K. C. Reddy Resigns Presidentship

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

Mr. K. Changalraya Reddy President of the local Congress Board has tendered his resignation to Presidentship of Kolar District Board and for the various influential offices he held in various organizations with a view to devote his attention solely for the Congress activities in the State.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 m. 882 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I.

A.M.

8-0 Lachhi Ram Thumri Bhairvin. Bhajan. 8-20 AIR Orchestra—Gunkali. 8-30 Resham Jan of Gwalior. Thumri Bairvin, Dadra Bhairvin. 8-55 Zinda Hasan. Ghazal. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Resham Jan of Gwalior Ghazal. 9-50 Zinda Hasan. Khayal Gaur Sarang. 10-15 Lachhi Ram, Pahari Geet. Nasik.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Indian music. 1-30 Comedy Excerpts.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Ghulam Sabiri, Marwa on Sarangi. 5-10 Zinda Hasan Classical and light music. 5-40 Lachhi Ram, Thumri Puria. 6-0 Resham Jan of Gwalior. 6-30 "For villagers only". 7-30 Lachhi Ram. Thumri Bhageswari. 7-50 AIR Artists—Sitar and Sarangi. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "In Fairy Land. No. 5 England. By Chiragh Hasan Hasrat. 8-15 Zinda Hasan. Classical and light music. 8-30 A bed-time story for children. By Hur Bano. 8-37 Lachhi Ram. 8-50 Resham Jan of Gwalior Thumri, Ghazal. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News and Weather (English). 9-45 European music. 10-0 Talk (English): "Not so quiet on Home front." No. 5 A dog's eye-view. By E. F. Hart. 10-15 An Orchestral concert. Leader, Paul Strauss. 10-55 Late news

Delhi II

VUD 86 m. 3,495 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III

P.M

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 AIR Orchestra—Dhani. 6-40 Lachhi Ram. 6-50 Resham Jan of Gwalior. Classical and light music. 7-29 Song-story for young folk. By Pt. Ratan Piya. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Zinda Hasan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I 10-15 Lachhi Ram. 10-25 Resham Jan of Gwalior. Classical and light music. 10-55 Late news.

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 m. 1,231 kc/s

A.M.

8-0 VUB Indian Orchestra, Gujri. 8-10 Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. 8-25 Abdul Hamid Mulla. 8-55 Jogia.

Noon.

12-0 Indian music. 1-0 Market rates and announcements 1-5 Erwin Klein and his Viennese Orchestra.

P.M.

5-30 "A Chromatic forecast". By AIR Artists. Assisted by VUB Indian Orchestra. 5-40 Amritlal of Navsari. 6-15 AIR Artists—Jalatrang duets. Sitar. 6-25 A chorus song. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan 7-30 Commercial news. 7-40 Talk (Marathi). "Mysore—Garden City of India". By M.D. Altekar. 7-55 K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. Durga Thumri. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Rosemarie Van Langenberg—Eentertainer. 9-45 Talk (English): "Modern Indian drama" Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi. 10-0 Arthur Fleissner—'Cello. 10-12 Joseph Birkfellner—Clarionet. Concertino for Clarionet. 10-25 Richard Crooks—Tenor. 10-30 Fiesta. Leo Martinex and his band. Programme in Spanish and Mexican Rhythm.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 37.4 m. 810 kc/s and 49.10 m. 6.109 kc/s. (Add 244 minutes for Calcutta time).

P.M.

12-36 Short piano recital. Thelma E. Barron. 12-51 Lunch hour music. By Francisco Casanova and his Spansh Orchestra. 1-36 School programme. 2-6 Musical variety programme. Arranged by Sm. Santi Devi. 5-6 For rural areas. 5-36 Kavya Sangit. Reba Mazumdar. 5-51 Snama Sangit. Haridas Banerjee. 6-11 Variety of Bengali songs. 6-58 Violin Solo (Behag). Akinchan Dutta. 7-6 Light Bengali songs. Kamalabala. (Jharia). 7-36 The Betar Orchestra. Conducted by T. N. Dey. 7-51 Talk: "Idle thoughts" No. 3. 8-6 News and weather (Bengali). 8-21 Film hits. K. C. Dey. 8-41 Ghazal and Qawwali. Angurbala. 9-1 Commercial news and weather (English). 9-6 News and announcements. 9-21 Non-stop variety concert. Arranged by Mrs. E. K. Forsyth.

Mysore Programme

(W.L. 310 and 70.2 m. Fre: 968 and 4265 kc/s.)

P.M.

6-30 Hindustani music. 8-20 Gita lectures: "God and nature" by M. A. Venkata Rao, Esq., M.A.

Earlier

Tremendous Rush At Polling Booths

45 CANDIDATES FOR 25 SEATS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

This year's elections of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which are held to-day have evoked unprecedented enthusiasm, and the rush has been so great that all arrangements made in the respective Wards at the polling booths, have been upset considerably.

IN A WARD

The A Ward district has to return two out of the 21 delegates to the Haripura Session of the Congress. For those two seats there were three contestants, all three of them sitting members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. There are in all 4,100 electors from this district. The candidates are Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, F. M. Pinto and Madan Setty. The first two are the sitting members for the Ward.

The Polling Booth for the election was the office of the A Ward Committee in the Bazar Gate Street All the three candidates had done a good deal of canvassing work and the electors were present at the Booth a few minutes before the polling actually commenced. While there was organized work being done on behalf of the candidates there was very little arrangement made by the authorities, to facilitate voting. There was a big rush in the early hours and many of them had to return without casting their votes. Some order was brought about by 10 a.m., and voting went on smoothly. There was certainly brisker polling than any other previous occasion. There were a couple of cases of impersonation which were soon detected. By noon about 600 voters had come to the Polls. If there had been better arrangement, at least a thousand would have cast their votes.

From what could be gathered at noon, it appeared that Mr. F. M. Pinto was leading with Mr. S. A. Brelvi a close second. It is possible that by the time the voting is finished for the day, Mr. Madan Setty might upset calculations unless present rate of voting for both Messrs. Pinto and Brelvi continue even during the afternoon.

IN B WARD

There was a continuous stream of visitors pouring into the booth at the Cutchi Lohana Mahajan Wadi, Vadgadi, B (Mandvi) Ward, since the opening time and as the morning advanced, the rush had increased. Mr. Bhawanji Arjun Khimji, M.L.A., and Treasurer of the B. P. C. C., is expected to top the poll, with Dr. Jethalal Vora and Mr. D. T. Anklesaria closely following him. Mr Narpheram Popat, (Socialist) is said to have a good chance of being returned. Other candidates are Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, Mr. Hatim L. Durbari and Mrs. Maniben Kara. The contest in this Ward is for 5 seats. There are 9,800 voters in this constituency.

KEEN CONTEST IN C WARD.

What might be termed as the keenest contest in the whole city was for the five seats from C Ward. Arrangement for voters getting their necessary numbers and names on the Roll and facilities for casting their votes was easily the best in this ward, with D Ward coming a close second. There are 9,700 electors in this ward and since an early hour in the morning cars and taxis poured forth groups of Congress members. The Liadhar Wadi in Princess Street, where the Polling Booth was situated was full of animated activity. About 2,000 electors must have cast their votes by noon. For the five seats there are twelve candidates though the contest is between seven or eight of them.

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai will easily top the polls in this Ward. The three others who are sure to get in are Messrs. Ganpathishanker Desai; Nagindas Master and Manibhai Seth. For the fifth seat there is a triangular contest between Messrs. Umashanker Dixit; Soonderdas Morarji and G. P. Hatheesingh.

There have been complaints of impersonation by some of the candidates even in this ward and certain people who came more than once to cast their votes were caught red-handed. After warning they were allowed to go.

NARIMAN TO TOP IN D WARD?

Greatest interest is being attached to the contest for the five seats from the Girgaum District or D Ward. This is because Mr. K. F. Nariman who recently resigned the Presidentship of the B. P. C. C. is contesting from this Ward. A large number of students and ladies were seen busily engaged in canvassing for him since an early hour in the morning and there was great excitement prevailing inside the Congress Compound. A number of Bhayyas came in Taxis and plumped for Mr. Nariman and ninety per cent. of the Saraswat Congress members solidly voted for Mr. Nariman.

There are in all 9,000 members from this Ward and ten candidates are contesting the five seats. There was brisk voting here since an early hour in the morning and it continued till noon. The same rush continued in the afternoon. If the same order of voting is continued.

DULL POLLING IN 'E' WARD

Polling was dull in the 'E' (Byculla) Ward where there are five candidates for 3 seats. Mr. Hiralal Dave, Mr. K L Borkar, Mr. Rajaram K. Achrekar, Mr. Abdul Hamid and Mr. R M Khandray are the candidates. There are nearly 5,000 voters in this constituency but till noon very few turned up at the booth.

IN 'F' WARD

Vigorous efforts to secure one seat for the Socialists are being made in the 'F' (Parel) Ward, but it is likely the opposition may be too stiff for Socialists in this Ward. There are five contestants for 2 seats. It is expected that Mr. S B Mahadeshwar and Mr. K P Singh will be returned, though Mr. C K Narayanaswami, the Socialist Party nominee is racing for a place. Other candidates are Mr. K Vithalrao, and Mr. L V Kondaye. This constituency has nearly 4,000 voters on the rolls.

IN "G" WARD.

Congress women were to the fore in the G (Dadar) Ward, where brisk canvassing went on in favour of Mrs. Santabai Vengsarkar, Mr. I. S. Patel, and Mr. V. M. Nagwekar, who are working as a team in this ward. Mr. Muiraj Karsondas may provide the surprise and Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas the Socialist candidate is offering a good fight. Mr. Tajuddin Ajmari who is contesting the elections for the first time is said to have poor chances. In this Ward, there are 5,000 voters, but nearly 2,500 of them went to polls by noon.

IMPERSONATORS AT LARGE

The unexpected rush of voters had considerably upset the arrangements made at the various polling booths, but the authorities did their best to meet the situation Complaints of activity on the part of impersonators were heard in almost all the wards.

A.-I. STUDENTS' FEDERATION

Mrs. Naidu To Preside Over Madras Conference

LUCKNOW, Dec. 18.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President-designate of the Conference of the All-India Students' Federation to be held in Madras on January 1 and 2 next, informs the Secretary of the Federation from Europe that he will be returning to India in the third week of January. So he will not be able to preside over the Conference.

Mr. Bose has, however, suggested the name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for presidentship.

Mrs. Naidu has consented to preside. She will reach Madras from Nagpur on December 31.—United Press.

BAN ON HINDI PRACHARACKS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

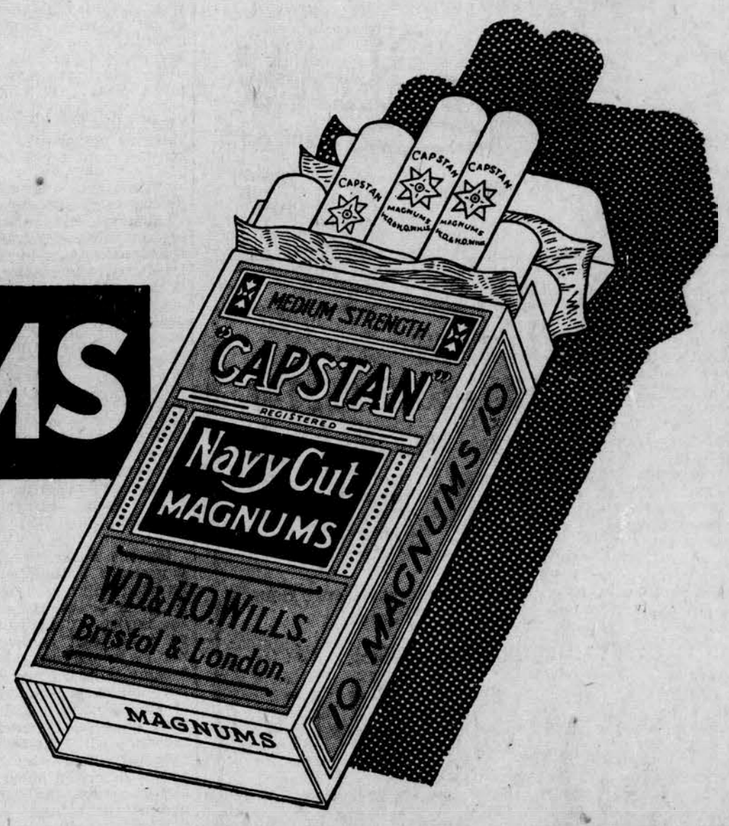
A report has just reached me from Kolar (Mysore State) that the Instructor and the Secretary of the Hindi Pracharak Mandali of that place who were giving Hindi lessons in the Kolar High School to students have been asked to resign their posts, by the educational authorities "on the ground that they were taking active part in Congress politics and such activities on the part of the teachers would have an adverse effect on the students of the impassionable age."

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S

CAPSTAN

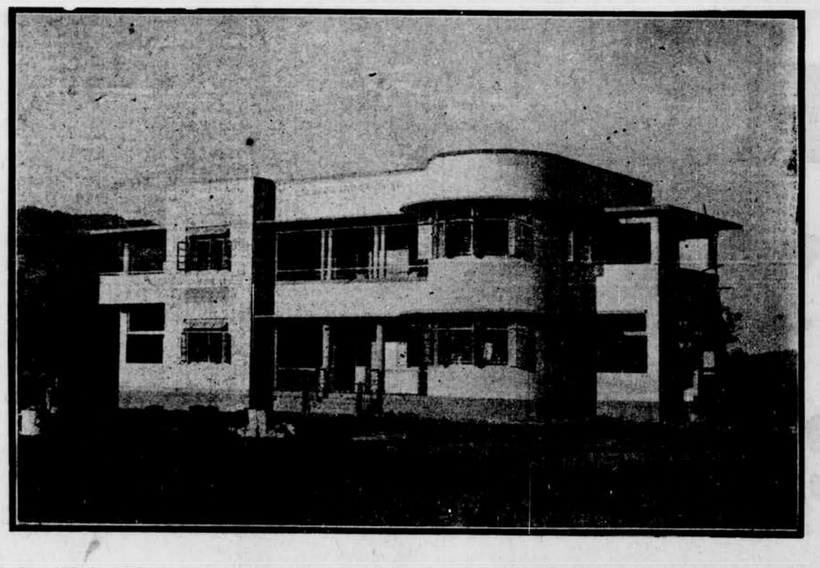
MAGNUMS



IMPORTED FROM LONDON

CAP/127

Bai Gangubai Kahandas in whose name another building is being constructed for the benefit of picnickers at Wajreshwari.



"Seth Kahandas Narandas Arogya Bhawan" at Wajreshwari, erected near t. sulphurous hot springs was opened by Mr. Munshi, Home Minister to Bomba Government, on Sunday evening.

SPECIAL

SPECIAL SHOW THIS WEEK

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Canard About Soviet Election

Roy Dispels Ignorance Or Misrepresentation

Mr. M. N. Roy writes:—

The entire world was interested in the first election held in the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics under its new Constitution, which has been characterised by impartial and competent authorities as establishing the most democratic form of Government. But we in India get the reports about events in foreign countries through the Imperialist News Agency, which cooks the news to suit its purpose. When it comes to the Soviet Union, Reuter's efforts are supplemented from obscure sources such as the so-called "Bombay News Service." The guardians of our conscience, however, often overreach their mark, because they are so very sure that there is nobody to contradict them authoritatively in this country.

For several days, Reuter has been regaling the Indian public with misleading and distorted news about the Soviet election. The impression created is that all the candidates are nominated either by the State or by the Communist Party, and that there is only one candidate for each constituency. Uncritical Indian leaders, of course, are easily taken in, particularly when they are prejudiced one way or the other. I am told that even some of those who call themselves Socialists or Communists are shocked by this curious election, which to them does not appear to be in any way different from the elections in Fascist countries. Some of these people claim to have the knowledge of events in the Soviet Union. Whatever may be the nature and extent of that knowledge, they certainly have not taken the trouble of reading the Constitution under which the new election has taken place. The following relevant quotations from that document will give a lie to the mischievous propaganda and calm the conscience of the hasty critic.

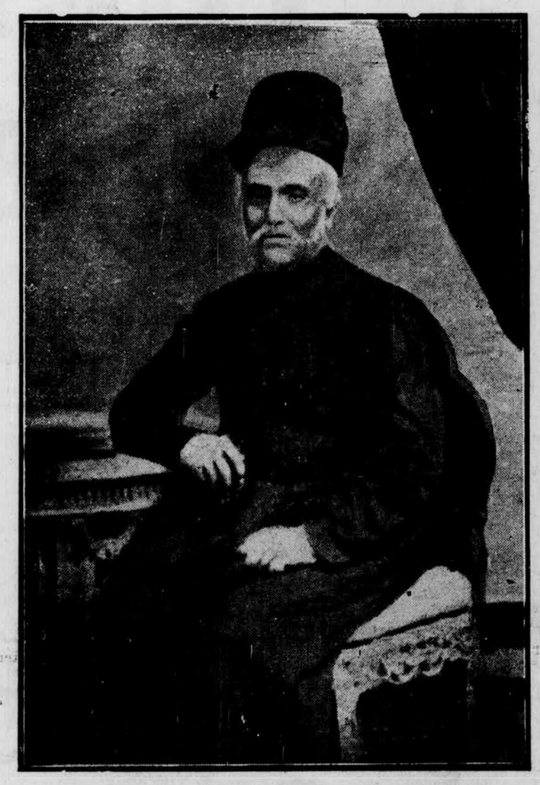
"The right of nominating candidates is guaranteed to public organisations and societies of toilers on the basis of Art. 141 of the Constitution: to the Communist Party, trade-unions, co-operatives, youth organisations, cultural societies and other organisations registered in the manner provided by law. (The Electoral Law Art. 56).

Candidates can be nominated also by "general meetings of workers and office employees in their respective places of work, Red Army, soldiers in military units, and also by general meetings of peasants in collective farms and State Farm workers. (Electoral Law, Art. 57).

So, the Fascist method of parliamentary candidates being nominated only by the State or the party in power, is not known in the Soviet Constitution. As a matter of fact, the right of nomination is extremely wide, undreamt of in the most advanced parliamentary democracy. Art. 60 of the Electoral Law lays down that Electoral Commissions shall register all candidates without exception, nominated by the procedure described above. Article 63 and 64 create the right of appeal against the refusal of any Commission to register any candidate. According to Art. 66 all registered candidates must be included in the ballot papers.

The following makes the position still more clear: "In the room set apart for marking the ballots, the elector leaves in each ballot the name of the candidate for whom he votes, crossing off the others." (Electoral Law, Art. 80).

Obviously, the news telegraphed by Reuter may describe the election in the Moon or the Mars, but certainly not in the Soviet Union. There, ballot papers contain the names of more than one candidate, and the elector is to choose one of them. If the informations are not wilfully distorted, they can be explained in only one way. It is quite possible that in constituencies where men like Stalin or other leaders are nominated, there may not be any other contestant. But to generalise that exceptional and only natural case would be either remarkable stupidity, or gross misinterpretation.



Seth Kahandas Narandas to whose munificence the Wajreshwari Arogya Bhawan owes its existence.

A.-I. LIBRARY CONFERENCE

The Hon. Secretary Reception Committee, A.-I.L.C., Delhi, writes:

Dr. Wali Mohammed of Lucknow University, who has been elected to preside over the Session of the All-India Library Conference is expected to reach Delhi on 22nd inst. in the morning Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai will open it the same day, at 2-45 p.m., at the University and an At-Home by Rai Bahadur Ram Kishore. Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, will follow at 4 p.m. on 23rd inst. at 10 a.m. and December 24 at 10 a.m. and again at 2 p.m.

The Conference will hold its open Sessions (at Hardinge Library) where papers will be read and discussed. So far notice has been received of 20 papers, six of these being by delegates from Madras

Delegates to the Conference may write to the Hon Secretary of the Conference stating their requirements, at least 48 hours before their arrival at Delhi, on receipt whereof rooms will be booked in advance at hotels where they desire to put up Badges, invitation cards, etc., will be issued by the Conference office (at the Hardinge Library) on 22nd inst. between 8-30 a.m. and 1 p.m."

DINNER PARTY TO SCIENCE DELEGATION

A dinner party was given to the Overseas Delegation to the Indian Science Congress at the Willingdon Sports Club on Friday by the Special Reception Committee when covers were laid for about 300 persons.

Sir Arthur Eddington of the Delegation proposed the Toast of the Bombay University, to which Sir C. Setalvad, the former Vice Chancellor replied saying whether it was not paradoxical that those who were the products of the universities running the present popular Governments should now have given scope for fears that universities should now be examining bodies and that they should be no burden on the State.

Mr. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor then offering a cordial welcome to the delegation said that it was up to the scientists who belonged to the whole world to bring the nations together.

Replying Sir James Jeans thanked the citizens, the University and the Reception Committee for the warmth of the welcome extended to them. He observed that they, who belonged to a young civilisation were coming to see an old civilization.

Sir Arthur Eddington proposing the toast of the University said that the visit was an historic occasion both for the Indian and the Western Science.

Among those present were the Chief Justice of Bombay, Lady Beaumont, Dr. and Mrs. Gilder and several members of the Senate and Syndicate.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE PRESIDENTSHIP

POONA, Dec. 18.

Sayyed Zaheer, the U. P. Socialist Leader will preside over the second session of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference to be held at Poona on December 24, 25 and 26.—A. P.

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Science and Industry

Why Not Artificial Silk Industry In India?

Good Prospects For New Enterprises; Raw Materials Available

(From A Special Correspondent)

India is importing a large quantity of artificial silk from the various manufacturing countries. A close survey of the statistical reports on the subject shows clearly that there is an ever increasing demand for it in this country, because artificial silk cloth has captured the popular fancy in India. The world production figures go to show the extent of the popularity this class of goods now enjoy. It is replacing cotton and even real silk to a large extent owing to its brilliancy, beauty and low price. In the year 1928-29 the total value of the artificial silk yarn and cloth imported into India was 465 lakhs of Rupees, while in the year 1929-30 the total value was 414 lakhs and during the year 1930-31 it was 239 lakhs. During the last few years, on an average about eight million pounds of rayon yarn, at an average cost of Rs. 1-4-0 per pound have been imported annually. Besides this nearly sixteen million yards of artificial silk cloth is imported into India annually. This enormous consumption of artificial silk in one form or another on the one hand, and the fact that there is not a single artificial silk factory in India, on the other hand, leads one to the irresistible conclusion that while there is a great demand in India, that demand is being met by foreign countries especially Japan and Italy, whereas it should be met by India herself, and that to the great benefit of India.

INCREASING DEMAND

The statistics published by the International Bureau at Geneva show that the wants of humanity in textiles have increased from 60 million lbs. in 1921 to 180 millions in 1925 and to 431 million lbs. in 1929. The demand for wool has increased by 1.34 per cent., for natural silk by 6.52 per cent., for cotton by 6.91 per cent., and for artificial silk by 22.05 per cent. This shows that the increase in demand for artificial silk has outweighed that for all the other textiles put together. It can safely be said, therefore, that the demand for artificial silk will continue to increase, and that there is a brilliant future for this industry throughout the world and especially in India. Even after 1931 there was no decrease practically in the quantity of the artificial silk cloths imported from Japan and other countries, and since then the imports have increased, and that beyond the figures prior to 1930 and when artificial silk is made in India, a still further big increase in its consumption is a foregone conclusion. This fact should create a sense of permanence for the industry, and of security to the capitalist.

CLIMATE

The next question that arises is whether the climatic conditions in India are detrimental to the manufacture of artificial silk. Sometime back an enquiry into this question was made by a European firm of repute, and for some reasons best known to themselves they gave out that the climatic conditions in India are not such as would permit of the manufacture of artificial silk. However, a reference to the list of countries in which it is actually being manufactured will show that climate plays a very unimportant part in the matter, as in no country in the world where this industry is extent do there exist those ideal conditions of a uniform temperature and humidity, considered to be so essential for the manufacturing process throughout the year. In parts Germany, Russia, North America and Japan the summers are very hot and the winters very cold; in Brazil, Italy and Spain the average temperature is relatively hot; Canada is comparatively cold, the winters there being particularly long and severe; and yet in all these countries the industry has flourished. All that is required to ensure its success is an abundant supply of water and plenty of raw materials. The necessary uniformity of temperature and humidity can easily be, and is being, brought about by artificial means, by setting up special plants for the purpose, the building being constructed with double windows, isothermic walls, etc. Therefore the correct answer to the above question is in the negative.

LABOUR AND MACHINERY

It is a well-known fact that labour in India is very cheap and abundant, far cheaper, in fact, than in the United States of America, England, Germany, Italy and even Japan, the two last named being the principal countries which are supplying India's demand for artificial silk. The establishment of a factory on a commercial and economical basis, with a minimum turnover to begin with, requires 300 ordinary and 50 skilled labourers. Since the advent of hydro-electric installations in many provinces in India, electriomotive power is cheap. The machinery for artificial silk, in common with that for other industries, has to be imported. For the services of experts in the initial stages of the industry, satisfactory arrangements can be made with the manufacturers of the machinery. As for skilled labour, there are already available in India a great number of labourers skilled in the art of spinning and weaving, and they can be had at comparatively cheap rates.

RAW MATERIALS

The basic raw materials required for the manufacture of artificial silk are wood pulp, or cotton, or waste, or waste paper, and the chemical required in the course of manufacture by the viscose process are caustic soda, carbon disulphate, disulphuric acid, amonium sulphate, zinc sulphate, soda sulphate, bleaching liquid and white soap. Practically all over the world artificial silk is manufactured from wood pulp imported from these countries which possess huge forests. In Europe it is imported from Sweden and Norway, where the pulp is made from fir trees (spruce), and pressed into sheets, in which form it reaches the manufacturers of rayon textiles. In the United States of America they obtain it from Canada.

Artificial silk made from cotton is of far superior quality to that made from wood pulp. In India very large quantities of short staple cotton are available and at very low rates, as this kind is not favoured for textile purposes. Moreover, the percentage of yield of artificial silk from cotton is far greater than that from wood pulp: wood pulp yields 30 per cent. and cotton 85 per cent. Besides this, there are many chemical works in India where almost all the necessary chemicals are manufactured, and are available at favourable rates.

The only other thing of importance necessary is an abundant supply of water, about which there can be no difficulty in India with its many large rivers and canals.

Then there is the question as to the kind of locality in which this industry should be located, and on what scale it should be established. Bearing in mind the primary needs of the industry the factory should be located at a place that is—

(1) near a railway line, in order to provide easy transporting facilities for the raw materials and finished products;

(2) near a commercial and industrial centre;

(3) near a river or canal, where water is available in sufficient quantities. The water should be as pure as possible; it should at least be free from chlorides, therefore the seaside will not be a suitable locality.

The quantity of water required for each pound if the finished product is about 225 gallons.

A factory with a daily production of at least 2,200 pounds of artificial silk can be worked on sound economic principles.

ESTIMATE

The total cost of the ground, buildings and a complete plant and outfit, including a laboratory plant and the services of the experts for 18 months, during which period they would train Indian young men to carry on afterwards, with a guaranteed production of 2,200lb. daily is estimated at Rs. 20,00,000
Working capital Rs. 10,00,000

Total Rs. 30,00,000

The actual cost of the finished product, including a sinking reserve and overhead charges comes to as. 11-6 per pound. Taking the average wholesale price of imported artificial silk in India, as given in the "Indian Trade Review", as Re. 1-4-6 per pound, the average net profit works out to as. 9-0 per pound. The daily output being 2,200lb., the total output during a year of 300 working days would be 6,60,000. The net profit of the year at as. 9-0 per lb. would come to Rs. 3,71,250. The total investment being thirty lakhs of rupees, the percentage of profits would be about 12 p.c. In arriving at this percentage I have taken all emergencies into consideration and have calculated labour charges and rates of materials with due regard to the fluctuations of the market. The proposition is economically sound and shall add to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

At an additional cost of about one lakh, the manufacturing plant for transparent viscose paper can be added. It is estimated that the rate of profit on this product will be more than double that on artificial silk. The above estimates are based on the viscose process, which is the cheapest and most popular of all the processes.

The machinery manufacturers supplying the machines would guarantee their efficient working. They would work the machines, themselves through their own experts for a year or more, till the Indian young men, whom they would thoroughly train during this period, were fit to take their place.

CONCLUSION.

Under varying climatic conditions the other industrial countries of the world, not excluding even Spain and Brazil, have successfully manufactured artificial silk; but strange to say, a country like India, where it is consumed in very large quantities, where labour is cheap and learned in the art of weaving, where all the different necessary climatic conditions prevail, where all the raw materials employed in its manufacture are freely available, and in abundance, has not even attempted to manufacture it.

A careful perusal of the list of the countries that are manufacturing artificial silk will reveal the fact that they are far less blessed than India in these matters, and yet they are working it successfully, and there can be no reason whatever why India should not work it with equal or even greater success.

Artificial silk can be manufactured from sawdust, waste paper, cotton waste, rage, etc. All these are freely available in abundance in India and at a very cheap price. Cotton or cotton waste is the best material, as this is very rich in cellulose, from which artificial silk is prepared. The yarn manufactured from cotton is of a stronger and finer quality than the yarn produced from other materials. In this country cotton is grown in abundance, and the surplus is exported to other countries while it could be more profitably employed here in the manufacture of artificial silk.

BRITAIN'S BIGGEST FAIR

Twenty-six Miles Of Goods In World's Three Largest Halls

Between 10,000 and 11,000 men are in a few weeks to begin building the 1938 British Industries Fair, to be held from February 21 to March 4 in the world's three largest exhibition halls—at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, and Olympia and Earls Court in London.

Although it is unlikely that the number of exhibitors at the Fair will exceed the total of 2,724 for 1933, the largest to date, the extent of space to be occupied by them will be greater than this year's record of 839,011 square feet as 935,000 square feet of space has already been applied for.

The display stands in the three buildings would, if placed in line, extend for 26 miles, or 40 kilometres.

BUYERS CLUBS

The total number of those, including exhibitors' assistants, who will show the goods of 76 trades amounts to 8,000, of whom 1,700 are members of the various Exhibitors' Clubs, run as far as possible on the lines of ordinary social clubs.

There will also be Buyers' Clubs where visitors from overseas can meet and entertain their friends, chat over problems of business, or bring their order books up to date.

At "peak" times in the Fair, more than 70 policemen (together with a hundred uniformed attendants) will be on duty controlling the many thousands of visitors; more than 50 firemen will be constantly patrolling the premises, including a squad which during the night hours saves time by cycling along the miles of passages at Castle Bromwich; and there will be a corps of 32 interpreters to assist the buyers who are coming from fifty nations.

They will speak all the leading European languages, including Russian, and will assist buyers in the working out of problems of currency and exchange.

The Fair will in short, be a township with its own clubs, post offices, restaurants, guides, and police, in which the world may shop.

"LEADING LIGHTS" OF WESTMINSTER

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Overseas visitors to Westminster may have noticed that the lighting system in the chamber of the House of Commons, gives the effect of a sort of perpetual daylight which is filtered down from above. This system is now to be replaced by something better and brighter. Many members who have complained of eye-strain will return to the House to find the ceiling lit by subdued indirect lighting, and the old centre light intensified though mellowed. The old system, which has been in use ever since the House was electrically lit, was a long way in advance of its time; it has now been caught up and passed by the modern science of illumination.

Other innovations in this temple of tradition are the new guest room overlooking the river, and the fact that the wood panelling in all the principal rooms has been stripped of its varnish.

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Baroda Journalists' Association

BARODA, (By Mail).

At the annual general meeting of the Baroda Journalists' Association, Mr. Ranlal Munshi was elected president and Messrs. D.M. Desai and L. M. Doctor as secretary and treasurer respectively.

Messrs. Chunilal Shah, Chimanlal Doctor, Bhikalal Kapasi and Chyarawarya were elected as members of the Managing Committee.—United Press.

Maharaja Of Balrampur Christens "Pateshwari"

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Before a distinguished gathering the Maharaja of Balrampur performed the christening ceremony of a Fox Mothplane, which he has presented to the U. P. Flying Club, at the Lucknow Aerodrome.

The machine is beautifully dressed in scarlet and silver and has been named "Pateshwari", the first name of the Maharaja.

The ceremony was performed in the conventional manner, with a bottle of champagne.—A. P.

Civic Administration And Congress Members' Duty

SINNER, (Nasik), Dec. 18.

An appeal to the Municipal Councillors elected on Congress ticket to put their stamp on the civic administration by sincere public service and sacrifice, was made by Sjt. Shankar Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Congress Working Committee when he administered the oath of loyalty to the Municipal Councillors returned in a thumping majority on Congress ticket, in the general elections to the local Municipality held recently, at a large meeting held last night under the auspices of the local Taluka Congress Committee.—United Press.

Diamond Jubilee Of Baroda Library

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 17.

The Diamond Jubilee of Shri Jaysinhrao Library was celebrated to-day evening in the spacious hall of the Nyayamandir under the presidentship of Rev. Father Herras of Bombay.

Mr. M P Nene, the secretary, presented the report and urged all to help this oldest public institution in the State established in 1877.

Rev. Father Herras, made a rapid survey of the history of library movement from its ancient times till to-day referring to Egypt, Greece, Italy and other places.

H. H. the Gaekwar, in an extempore speech, thanked the president for his thoughtprovoking address and exhorted all to enlighten their minds and to widen their bounds of knowledge day-to-day.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 18

L Edwards ss Almkerk of 4046 reg tons, Captain C J H Wyker arrived from Rotterdam via Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Port Said, Suez and Karachi with general cargo.

B I S N ss Bankura of 1896 reg tons Captain C L Hazeldine arrived from Basra via Persian Gulf Ports Karachi Mangrol and Verawal with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathmore 14144 reg tons, Captain F E French arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

T Morrison ss Pundit of 3193 reg tons Captain E . Duncan arrived from Calcutta via Malabar Coast Ports Cochin and Calicut with general cargo.

L Triestino ss Hilda of 2974 reg tons Captain A Lino arrived from Basrah via Abadan and Karachi with general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Strathmore of 14144 reg tons, Captain F E French sailed for Marseilles, and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Colony of 4135 reg tons Captain R G Mott sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Anchor Line ss Castalia of 4171 reg tons, Captain J Duncan sailed for Marseilles and Liverpool Bhavnagar Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Kohinur of 3240 reg tons, Captain B E Brewin sailed for Rangoon via Cochin Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

Scindia ss Jalarajan of 3148 reg tons, Captain J Williams sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin with local cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Port Okha and Port Okha with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 18-12-37.

S S Wales Maru (Vol Bros) for American Ports via Karachi and Port Sudan.

S S Badarpur (B S O S and D Co) for Rangoon.

S S Rive (L T) for Karachi and Basrah.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec 18

8 City of Bombay 4269 Karachi 24-12 K Nixon
9 Clan Maciver 2725 Marmagoa 23-12 J Finlay
7 Castalia 4171 Karachi 18-12 Anchor Line
10 Dartford 2421 Antwerp 22-12 J Finlay
11 Almkerk 4046 Freemantle 20-12 L Edwards
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 22-12 M M
15 Dalgoma 3571 Antwerp 20-12 M M
16 Kandelfels 4783 Hamburg 24-12 L Edwards

Victoria Dock

6 E Madina 1623 N F, 3-1-38 Scindia S N
7 Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 18-12 S Hassum

Prince's Dock

C/R Kohinur 3240 Raigoon 19-12 T Morrison.
F Islami 3617 Jeddah 23-12 T Morrison
H Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
K Alavi 2161 Jeddah 30-12 T Morrison
L Oosteappelle 948 M Coast N F Merchant S N
N/O Rahmani 3291 Red Sea Ports 27-12 T Morrison
Off/side K Jalamohan 3146 N F, N F, Scindia S N
P/O Vita 1955 Karachi 18-12 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Nalgora 21-12-37 M M
Chitral 23-12-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 22-12-37 Anchor Line

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Formosa 27-12-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Anyo Maru 30-12-37 N Y K
Ozarda 20-12-37 M M
Rajputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Bhutan 19-12-37 P and O
Ranpura 7-1-38 P and O S N
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 16-12-37 L Edwards
Kybfels 28-12-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Polk 23-12-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell

FROM BASRA

Bamora 23-12-37 M M
Varsova 30-12-37 M M
Ozarda 20-12-37 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Riu 16-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino

FROM MANILA

Wales Maru 20-12-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 25-12-37 M M
Karanja 8-1-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Goalpara 19-12-37 M M
Jalavihar 25-12-37 Scindia S N

FROM RANGOON

Naringa 17-12-37 M M
Badarpur 19-12-37 Burmah Shell Oil Co.

FROM KARACHI

Vita 23-12-37 M M
Ellora 18-12-37 M M
Kandelfels 23-12-37 L Edwards

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambada 23-12-37 M M
Gamaria 20-12-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 15-1-38 P and O
Rajputana 25-12-37 P and O
Dalgoma 20-12-37 M M
Ranpura 8-1-38 P and O
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 1-1-38 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver 23-12 J Finlay
City of Bombay 24-12-37 K N

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Pierce 1-1-38 F F Campbell
Wales Maru 21-12-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres. Polk 24-12-37 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Kandelfels 25-12-37 L Edwards
Almkerk 20-12-37 L Edwards
Dartford 22-12-37 J Finlay

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Anyo Maru 23-12-37 N Y K
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O
Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino
Kunishima Maru 23-12-37 N Y K
Conte Biancomano 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 30-12-37 T Morrison
Rahmani 27-12-37 T Morrison
Islami 23-12-37 T Morrison
El Madina 3-1-38 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 22-12-37 M M
Vasna 16-12-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 22-12-37 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M. M.

FOR KARACHI

Vita 25-12-37 M M

B. P. T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Kenya 15-12-37
S S Talamohan 16-12-37
S S Conte Verde (boats) 16-12-37
S S Sophie Marie 16-12-37
S S Dayawati 16-12-37
S S Bhadravati 16-12-37
S S Kandelfels 16-12-37
S S Moncalieri 17-12-37
S S Ryoyo Maru 16-12-37
S S Vita (boats) 17-12-37
S S Hashemi 17-12-37
S S Noorjhan (boats) 17-12-37
S S Kalavati 18-12-37

EXPORTS

S S Hilda for Trieste: 120 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton; 25 bales new ctn cuttings Patel Co.

For Naples: 208 bags castor seed The Oil Seeds Trading.

For Tunis: 460 bags g nut kernal M Bhuta.

For Marseilles: 300 tons manganarese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 61 bales mowrah meal N J Shah; 600 bundles henna leaves S M Rajgor; 4134 bags g nut kernal M Bhuta.

S S Wales Maru for Philadelphia: 219 bales goat skins D Abraham; 87 bags dil seeds D Abraham

For New York: 160 bags dil seeds D Abraham; 34 bags cellery seeds D Abraham; 46 bales goat skins D Abraham; 279 bags sesame seeds D Abraham; 107 bags flea seeds D Abraham; 143 bags psyllium seeds D Abraham.

For Boston: 25 cases pistachio nuts D Abraham; 600 bags tale powder D Abraham; 16 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S City of Bombay for Liverpool: 1620 bags g nut oil cake K Prasad; 100 bundles deer horns J J Rahimtoola; 120 bundles deer horns A Gulamhusain; 774 bags g nut kernal S M Rajgor; 600 bags linseed oil cake Swastik Oil Mills.

For Glasgow: 1360 bags g nut oil cake P M Kataria; 108 bags g nut kernal S M Rajgor; 107 bags kang grain S M Rajgor; 5561 bags g nut oil cake A Gomerbhoy; 667 bags linseed oil cake A Gomerbhoy; 1330 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji; 2670 bags linseed oil cake H Rawji; 62 bags g nuts B Balwant.

S S Bhutan for Antwerp: 55 bales cotton raw Swastika G Trading

For Marseilles: 110 bales cotton raw H Nensey.

For London: 50 bags fish bones N D Master; 122 bags g nuts B Balwant.

For Havre: 302 bags mowrah meal N J Shah; 22 bales cowhide tanned Ralli Bros; 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant; 200 bales cotton raw A Clayton

S S unishima Maru for Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 300 bales cotton raw S Karamshi; 200 bales cotton raw C Jethabhai; 140 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 600 bales cotton raw Langley.

For Osaka: 80 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co.

S S Dalgoma for London: 640 bags g nut seed R Ratilal; 5 bales cowhides tanned J J Rahimtoola.

For Ghent: 595 bales cotton raw A Clayton

For Tripoli: 20 bales ctn grey yarn A E Ejel.

For Antwerp: 220 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 32 bales cotton raw B Cursondas; 122 bales cotton raw R B Champalal.

For Dunden: 23 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros;

S S Castalia for Liverpool: 46 bales cotton waste G M Vyas.

S S Almkerk for Freemantle: 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S Kandelfels for Hamburg: 50 bags ginger dry G S Abdulkyum; 350 bags gum V Padamsey; 45 cases cattle guts Ad Meyer; 52 bags gum T Laxmidas; 61 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 27 bags gum N Muljee; 70 bales cowhides D Abraham; 400 bags casein Amin; 27 bls ctn twist waste G M Vyas; 13 bales ctn twist waste N D Kaikini.

For Demerara: 400 bags g nut in shell M Bhuta.

For Gothenburg: 25 bales ctn twist waste Champalal

For Stockholm: 10 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Copenhagen: 25 bales ctn twist waste G M Vyas.

For Famagusta: 13 bales ctn grey pcs goods A Virji;

For Aarhus: 25 bales ctn twist waste G M Vyas; 25 bales ctn twist waste C Jairam.

For Istambul: 36 bales ctn grey yarn A Virji.

For Gdynia: 120 bags mustard seed A Virji;

For Antwerp: 128 bags g nut seed R Ratilal

S S Urbino for Liverpool: 250 bags lentils H Bhagwandas.

For Manchester: 616 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 125 bales cotton raw V Ladha.

IMPORTS

S S Sawokia Agents L Edwards from New York: 93 cases paint; 60 cases radio sets; 31 cases air conditioning machy and parts; 200 bales old newspapers; 252 drums lubg oil; 138 cases auto parts; 156 cases medicines; 67 cases truck parts; 75 lse rubber tyres; 28 cases trust chains; 160 cases enamel; 250 cases flit; 25 bundles flit sprayers; 32 boxes machinery; 22 cases lacquer; 50 bdls galvd ice cans; 120 cases auto springs and plates; 59 bales fertilizers; 74 bales secondhand clothing; 30 cases writing ink; 113 cases motor cars; 30 lse wheels, 220 ctns beer cud; 55 bales ctn fents; 25 cases toilet requisits.

From Philadelphia: 2519 drums lubg oil

S. S Vasna Agents M Mackenzie from Basrah: 10 bundles specie; 19097 baskets w dates; 240 bags mash; 1628 bags d dates; 225 bags wheat.

From Bahrein: 1 tin pearls; 1 tin gold 1 tin gold coins; 50 bags each silver Rs. 2,000.

From Karachi: 2712 bags wheat, 53 bags rawa; 73 bags sooji; 219 cases dry fruits; 50 bags gram; 58 bags gram floor; 63 bags wheat flour; 2681 bales cotton.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., have issued the following report dated London December 1:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £220,400,020 on November 24th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,500,000 of bar gold was available at the daily fixing during the week. Demand from the Continent continued, but the premium over dollar parity included in prices was rather smaller than of late, varying between 6½d. and 10d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 22nd ultimo to midday on the 29th ultimo:—

IMPORTS

British South Africa	£3,124,637
British West Africa	128,552
Tanganyika Territory	4,994
British India	29,391
Australia	88,010
Canada	581,200
Venezuela	30,400
Belgium	100,000
Finland	23,575
Other countries	12,711
	£4,397,251

EXPORTS

British India	£ 1,472
Netherlands	321,201
Belgium	318,182
France	129,520
Switzerland	25,499
Other countries	2,276
	£804,151

The s.s. "Comorin" which sailed from Bombay on November 27th carries gold to the value of about £250,000.

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for October 1937 amounted to 56,178 fine ounces as compared with 60,801 fine ounces for September 1937 and 64,830 fine ounces for October 1936.

SILVER

The market continued to show a quietly steady tone and fluctuations in prices during the past week were unimportant.

Bear covering purchases by the Indian bazaars were feature of the week and there was also some buying for America, demand being met by re sales by speculators and a few offerings on Continental account.

There has been a further large arrival of the Chinese Government owned silver which is being sent to this country for safe custody, the figures below showing an import from Hong kong of £2,550,000 in Silver Coin.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 22nd ultimo to midday on the 29th ultimo.

IMPORTS

Hongkong	£2,535,200
British West Africa	17,270
Australia	13,279
Belgium	3,200
Germany	5,51.
Other countries	4,629
	£2,579,825

EXPORTS

U. S. A.	£88,250
Union of South Africa	22,042
Egypt	14,263
Germany	14,230
Norway	2,296
Sweden	2,025
Denmark	2,521
Portugal	1,245
Ceylon	1,000
Other countries	5,747
	£153,627

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 17

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	22
Amr. Super Power	1 1/4
Electric Bond Common	10
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	53
American Tel. and Tel.	146
Western Union Telg	23 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	11
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	37
New York Central Rly.	18 3/4
6 p.c. Denmark 1942	105
3 1/2 p.c. Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	96
Delaware and Hudson 4 p.c. 1943	59
Curtis Wright	3
Bethelehem Steel X.D.	55
Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	18
United S. Steel	57 1/4
Youngstown Sheet	39
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	44 3/4
Chrysler Motors	55
General Motors	32 3/4
General Electric	43 1/4
Union Carbide	75
Socony Oil	15
Amr. Tob	64
Chase Bank	30 1/2
National City Bank	26 1/2
3 1/4 p.c. Am. Tel and Tel. Dev. 1961	101
Argentine Republic 4 1/2 p.c. 1961	96
Const. Mining and Smelting	56
Continental Motor	1 1/4

Market waiting for good news Turnover 790,000 shares Carloadings down 120,000 units.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 18.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed, per lb. 7-5/8 sellers

DECLINE IN WHEATS PRICES

Satisfactory Crops

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Hapur, Dec. 15.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brakets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:—

London:—c. Australian 37.9 (38.6) Rosario 40 (40)

Chicago:—May 92 1/4 (94 1/8)

Liverpool:—May 91 (91) March 91 (92 1/8)

Winnipeg: -Dec. 120 3/8 (119 3/8)

Karachi:—Dec. 27-14 (28-1-3) Jan. 27-11 (28-6) July 26-1 (26-2-3)

Bombay:—Jan. 5-1-6 (5-3-3) May 4-14-6 (4-15)

Calcutta:—May 3-11-3 (3-12-3

Hapur:—Mangsir 2-13-10 (2-15) Maha 2-14-0 (2-15-2) Jeth 2-13-2 (2-13-6)

Amritsar:—Maha 2-13-11 (2-12-6) Har 2-11-5 (2-11-11).

Lyallpur:—Maha 2-13-6 (2-15-11) Har 2-11-2 (2-12-2)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets all over the world during the week under review closed lower than the past week and there was a world-wide easiness evident there. The hegemonic factors of this easiness were Heavy selling pressure, absence of support and export enquiry, considerable December liquidations, sales of Australian wheat and weak foreign advices.

BEARISH FEELING

The continued easiness which has been in evidence for 2 or 3 weeks was the chief event of the upcountry markets during the week under review. The bears drived advantages from the unexpected juncture, consequent of which a bear account set in the markets The centres were mostly under the influence of the foreign bearishness. Generally in all the centres there was an equal set back. The quotations for old crop were affected to a greater extent than the new crop. The highest and the lowest touched during the week at Hapur 2-15-8 and 2-13-6 quoted for Maha respectively; thus the price movements ranged within a radius of 2 as 2 p. On the lowest level transactions were down on a grand scale. Fluctuations were very frequent and of little importance. Exports like past weeks were very encouraging and over 140 Khattis were despatched to eastern centres reducing the stock to 718 Khattis of about 800 maunds each. The settlement of Mangsir delivery will mature on 27-12-1937, and owing to the very near settlement the differences between the Mangsir and Maha quotations have become very much straitened. The distant quotations are somewhat steady owing to the absence of rains but no sooner the rains set in than the prices would go down. The stock situation at Lyallpur is unchanged at 17500 tons. Although the exports of wheat from the Punjab and Sind down to Karachi continue on a fairly large scale, stocks at the accumulating centres show small reduction due to fairly large arrivals. Millers are showing keen interest. With the arrival of Australian wheat in India, a crisis has been caused and the prices are feared to go further down.

LOWER PRICES

Generally the market at Karachi during the week remained bearish and the prices lost the ground to the extent of about Re 1/5/6 per candy. Easy foreign cables particularly from Liverpool and Chicago, larger arrivals, profit-taking by jobbers selling from Punjab commission houses and the lack of local confidence were the prominent factors to ease the tendency. Here also the old crop quotations were more affected. The highest during the week touched 29-3-0 for January and the lowest 27-11-0. Trading was done on a larger scale. The spot sales during the week totalled about 61,000 bags which were bought by local mills and European exporters who are reported to have shipped a large quantity to Germany. Total arrivals since April 1, to Dec. 11, amounted to 5,333,386 bags while the transhipments during the same period amounted to 4,404,162 bags. The week's receipts from upcountry are put at 91,269 bags and exports at 64,237 bags.

LOWER FOREIGN CABLES

Bombay was decidedly weak but on very few occasions it drived little encouragement from foreign markets. The market was depressed by lower foreign cables which brought in considerable selling and realizing. Further the entire absence of buying helped the market to assume an easier tone. Transactions were very much restrained and the business was of routine nature. Price changes were practically small and quiet. Stocks are estimated to be at 300 tons only. It is reported that Australian wheat have reached Bombay where larger sales have been tendered. Calcutta was erratic with the tone steady in the early part and easy in the later part of the week. Millers were very active in the U. P. centres

Again the international markets were devoid of special features and the prices remained on the whole unchanged with the undercurrent quiet and easy. Transactions were very dull as a result of absence of milling interest.

From the reports received so far, it appears that the weather and the crop conditions were by all means satisfactory excepting in South West where moisture is insufficient. Some beneficial snows also occurred in Kansas and the crop conditions in this area are well promising. Recent rains have hampered the harvesting operations in South Wales. The outturn of the harvested zones is however satisfactory but below the modest expectations. Argentine weather and crop reports indicate still unsatisfaction and the crop in Pampas is below normal.

IMPORTS.

During the period from Sept. 1, to Dec. 2, 1937, the imports of wheat into Winnipeg are something like 6,795,000 qrs as against 11,130,000qrs in the corresponding period of last year. The exports from Argentine from Jan. 1, to 2 Dec. were 17,895,500 qrs. (6,065,500 qrs. last year), out of which U. K. shared 10,872,000 qrs. Europe 2,475,500 qrs. and the others 4,584,000 qrs.

The surplus stock of wheat with the exporting countries is estimated as follows:—

Country	qrs.
America and Canada	40,000,000
Australia	11,000,000
Argentine	16,000,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 17.

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING Season 1936/37	Week 1936
Total in sight, (excluding linters),	9,814	322	9,295	292
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other				
American (excluding linters),	3,050	124	3,987	216
Export from U. S. Ports,	3,029	134	2,787	179
Of which to Japan,	113	1	770	41
Of which to China,	21	—	13	—
Of which to Great Britain,	942	37	560	32
Of which to Germany,	527	16	390	32
Stock at New York,	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports,	—	3,284	—	2,897
Stock at U. S. Interior towns,	—	2,638	—	2,290
World's Visible supply,	—	9,226	—	8,649
Of which to American Cotton,	—	7,654	—	6,720
Forwarded to the World Mills (excluding linters),	5,041	212	5,827	392
Receipts at all U. S. Ports,	5,462	196	4,944	162

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

Increase In Tin Consumption

According to statistics just published in the November Bulletin of the International Tin Research and Development Council, issued by the Statistical Office at the Hague, world consumption of tin in the year ended September last totalled 177,443 tons against 159,669 tons in the preceding year. World production figures for the same two period were respectively 197,700 tons and 173,400 tons. The proportion of the world's tin production controlled by the International Tin Committee, which increased from 75.8 per cent in 1933 to 87.1 per cent in 1936, further increased in the six months ended September, 1937 to 88.2 per cent.

From the details quoted in the following table it will be seen that very substantial increases in tin consumption have occurred this year in Russia, Germany, the United States, Japan and the United Kingdom, but in France there was a decrease of 5 per cent.

	Year ended Sept. 1937 long tons	1936	Percentage increase or decrease
U.S.A.	83,486	70,923	+17.7
United Kingdom	21,629	21,959	+12.2
U.S.S.R.	12,022	8,871	+35.5
Germany	10,929	8,481	+28.9
France	9,421	9,918	— 5.0
Japan	7,815	6,632	+17.8
Other countries*	29,142	32,879	—11.4
Total Apparent Consumption	177,443	149,639	+11.1

*Including Spain and Italy.

Tin consumption in Italy, as measured by imports, decreased by over 52 per cent from 5,773 tons to 2,743 tons.

TIN CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

World production of tinplate in the year ended October, 1937 was 4,090,000 tons, compared with 3,581,000 tons in the previous year. The output of the world's motor industry increased from 5,717,000 vehicles in the year ended September, 1933 to a new record of 6,435,000 vehicles in the year ended September, 1937.

STATISTICS FOR RECENT MONTHS.

World production of tin in September last totalled 19,143 tons, against 17,135 tons in August. Bolivia's exports during the period of control up to the end of September, 1937 fell short of the quota by 22,529 tons, a large proportion of this deficiency having occurred this year. Exports from the Congo up to the end of October fell short by 6,004 tons, and from Siam by 3,178 tons.

Tin consumption in the United Kingdom increased from 933 tons in September to 1,925 tons in October, and consumption in Switzerland from 71 tons to 158 tons. In Holland there was a decrease from 140 tons to 90 tons.

World visible stocks of tin decreased by 204 tons during October to 21,828 tons, compared with 17,975 tons in October, 1936. The average cash price of Standard tin in October, 1937 was £224. 0. 11d., against £259.2.3d. in September. The Bulletin's comparisons of the London prices of various commodities with pre-war levels, on the basis 1913 equal 100, show that in October of this year tin was above that level by 11.1 per cent, steel bars by 72.2 per cent, tinplate by 75.9 per cent and aluminium by 19.6 per cent, while copper and spelter were both appreciably below their pre-war levels.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 18.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.

Interest day to day loan ½ per cent to ¾ per cent.

Interest 7 day's market loan ½ per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 18.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.99.62
Paris	147.13
Berlin	12.40
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.98-11/16
Brussels	21.40-7/8
Milan	94.96
Berne	21.60-3/4
Prague	142.25

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, C. I. F., ton £12/13/9 Dec. sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, London C. I. F ton £15/1/3 Dec. sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, London C. I. F ton £15/3/9 Dec. sellers.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Con. C. I. F. £14/0/0 Dec./Jan. sellers.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull C. I. F. ton £14/2/6 Dec. sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 18.

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

Rest	14,000,000
Carry over from last year's crop	21,000,000
Total	102,000,000

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, Dec 16

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Throughout the past week the cotton markets have displayed a very steady undertone in spite of the large supply position. In America the present advantages of the Loan are now being felt. The disadvantages will be felt later on. It is now estimated that fully four million bales of the present crop have been pledged and approximately this amount of selling or hedge selling has been deferred. Recently trade demand has not been on a large scale, but in spite of this quite frequently cables have referred to a shortage of contracts in the New York market. The consumption by American Mills last month was disappointing at 485,000 bales, but it was reported that last week sales of cloth had exceeded output for the first time for several months. Exports of cotton from America continue to run ahead of the corresponding figures of last year, the deficit to the Far East being more than made up by the very large takings by Europe. The future outlook for the market is still uncertain but most traders believe that we have seen the lowest prices for this season. We are of opinion the market is likely to move up moderately as sellers are few at present prices, but any advance of consequence would run into cotton.

SPECULATIVE BUYING

The local market has been quiet but steady chiefly on buying by speculators in the belief that this year's Indian crop is going to be smaller than was previously estimated. We are in agreement with this belief, but even so there is going to be plenty of cotton to meet requirements as prospects for export are anything but bright. Japan is still out of the market and is likely to be so for some considerable time, and Europe is finding American cotton much more attractive at present parities. The spot market has been quiet, the only business of any importance having been moderate buying of 4F cotton by Indian Mills These concerns have been forced into the market due to the smallness of the carryover from last season and the slow movement of this year's crop. Arrivals are now slowly but steadily increasing, but even in face of these small arrivals, the general offtake has been so small, stocks at ports are now on the increase.

The basis of all stapled cotton is very steady and is likely to continue so, as the consumption by Indian Mills is running at a record high rate. In the month of October Indian Mills consumed over two and a half lacs of bales of Indian cotton in addition to a considerable amount of foreign cotton.

The local market should follow fluctuations in America, but as our crop movement gets under way we look for a slow but steady widening of the parity.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 18.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels 39/9 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels 39/9 Jan./Feb. sellers.

Wheat, South Australian parcels 38 Jan. sellers.

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 18.

Linseed oil, naked, London, per cwt. 27/9 Jan. sellers.

Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. 27/10½ May/Aug. paid and sellers.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

gressor Powers, united in a Counter League." In London there is more relief than regret at the news of Mussolini's decision to quit Geneva. It is pointed out that during the Italo-Abyssinian dispute the persistence with which Baron Aloisi, the Italian representative, maintained his rights as a member of the Council involved the League in undignified and tortuous procedure of considerable damage to its own prestige. Since that time Italian membership has been entirely useless even to Italy except when the Duce's periodical threats to end it caused fresh hesitations and alarms in democratic breasts. If Italy is now doing what the other members of the League should have done for her after she had been declared an aggressor the League will not be the sufferer. An organisation is the weaker numerically but the stronger morally if its enemies leave it.

(Continued from Col 7.)

testing this election is to become more effective as Congressmen in performance of our duty. By electing us as delegates and thereby as members of G.P.C.C you shall only facilitate our task in carrying on the extra parliamentary activities more effectively than ever before.

COLD STORAGE IN INDIA

Plea For More Production Of Dry Ice

"There is plenty of wealth in the world, in fact in this respect, the world has never been richer. What then is the reason for the almost universal economic distress? Surely it is the inadequacy of the methods of storage and distribution, at present largely employed, to ensure an even and economic distribution of the wealth produced, together with an almost complete absence of a wisely planned production of that wealth," writes Major B. S. Rice of the Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd., in the course of an article an "storage of perishable food stuffs and agricultural products."

The cure of economic unhappiness can be effected by controlled, but not necessarily limited, production and in proper scientific methods of storage and distribution.

Banks should be established all over India with fully adequate storage facilities for all kinds of perishable foodstuffs and agricultural produce. These Banks would thus act as storehouses for agricultural produce and would arrange the sale and distribution of such produce. This would entail the provision of adequate Cold storage and refrigerated transportation facilities in which the Railways would have to co-operate.

By means of adequate cold storage and refrigerated transportation facilities the sale and distribution of produce stored or purchased by the Banks would ensure an even and economic distribution of the wealth of the country and the present large fluctuations in prices due to alternate gluts and scarcities would cease. Thus would the cultivator be ensured an adequate return for his labour and a sense of security would be engendered.

Scientific refrigeration covering freezing, cold storage and refrigerated transport has not hitherto existed in India. Two thousand tons daily could be utilised by this country were the country properly organised to utilise modern refrigeration facilities. Happily the Dry Ice Corporation of India Ltd., is now ready and able to take up the task of remedying this reproach The Company's large plant in Bombay is now in production and Freezite the "New Dry Ice" is on the market.

LEST WE FORGET FAIZPUR DECLARATION!

Gujarat Congressmen's Appeal To Constituents

Sjts, Champaklal Bhatt, Rasikchandra Dalal and other candidates for the delegateship of the forthcoming Haripura Congress in the course of their manifesto says:—

On the eve of the election of delegates to the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Haripura. We earnestly hope you will appreciate our sincere desire to work actively in our struggle for independence. We have decided to participate in the coming Congress election, because we are actuated to do our best in the struggle for national freedom.

Uptill the Faizpur session of the Indian National Congress, the whole movement stood at the cross roads. Nevertheless, the decisions taken at this session of the Congress cleared out all ambiguity—so far existent in the nature of our goal. The agrarian programme adopted by the same session of the Congress opened up entirely a new course for the development of our movement.

FAIZPUR RESOLUTIONS

"The Congress stands for a genuine democratic state...Such a state can only come into existence through a Constituent Assembly elected by adult suffrage and having the right to determine finally the constitution of the country. To this end the Congress works in the country and organises the masses." This is the revolutionary declaration made at Faizpur by the Indian National Congress not only welcome it but without any hesitation whatsoever we announce our firm determination to act upon the spirit and letter of this declaration.

We are standing as candidates for delegateship to the Haripura Session of the Congress, because we realise fully that mere agreement with the line indicated at Faizpur, does not suffice. What is required is to actively support the declaration of the Congress by working out its resolutions adopted from time to time. This can be done only by organising the masses on the basis of their immediate economic demands laid down in these very resolutions.

We do not aspire to secure merely some seats in the Provincial Congress Committee, or a card of delegateship to the Congress Session. Our main purpose in con-

(Continued in Col 6)

British Indian Authorities Consider Barter Arrangement

AMERICAN COTTON TO BE DIVERTED FROM LOAN AT 8.50

Poor Offtake And Long Liquidation

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

It is rumoured that British and Indian Authorities are considering Anglo-Indian barter arrangement similar to Indo-Japanese agreement.

There was evidence on the New York cotton market that the recent advance was bringing out more cotton from the South and the consensus of opinion was that at about 8.50 cents more cotton would be diverted from the loan.

The New York cotton market opened steady but was inactive and thin with prices easily influenced by small orders. Prices advanced on trade and foreign buying but thereafter reacted on increased hedging. New Orleans selling and liquidation with the offtake poor. Demand was quiet but Textiles continued to be fairly active.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 3 points with March 8.30. Later on prices declined to 8-20 which was the lowest level and the market finally closed at a decline of 5 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 8.31c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.35c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of one point with January 4.68. There was scattered long liquidation and hedging which met with small Bombay buying. Later on there was straddle selling and local liquidation against trade calling. The market closed at a decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved one point at 4.81d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton ring was quiet and Giza futures closed one to three points down. Uppers were 2 to 3 points lower with spot cotton one point up at 6.11d.

The Alexandria cotton market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 10 points.

ACREAGE REDUCTION

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson state:—

While there is still much uncertainty overclouding the situation, both in outside political and economic affairs generally, and also in regard to Washington agricultural control developments, the tone on our market has been firmer. This may be attributed to a distinct shortage of contracts at current levels, although it is evident that there is plenty of cotton to come out on any advances. Trade offtake has continued quiet and comparatively little interest has been taken speculatively.

Developments in Washington during the special session of Congress have been disappointing so far, and Wall Street has found little encouragement in the Administration's attitude towards business. Until confidence is restored, and business activity increases, advancing commodity prices can hardly be expected. There is little to be gleaned concerning the progress of farm legislation; dissension as to the exact nature of the proposed measures, whether they are to be compulsory or voluntary, appears to continue, and thought now seems to be running along the lines of a domestic allotment plan, which presumably means a subsidy on that portion of the crop consumed within the United States, amounting, to all intents and purposes, to an export subsidy. The most important recent statement has, however, emanated from the President, who announced that any measure that would not provide its own revenue would receive his veto. This points to a return to processing taxes, despite the fact that these have already been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court With trade declining, the reimposition of these cannot be regarded bullishly, though possibly, as happened before, if they are taken seriously there might be some speeding-up to increase inventories beforehand.

HOLDING MOVEMENT

It is generally accepted now that acreage will be reduced next season, by one method or another, to around 28 million acres; in fact, in some quarters a reduction to 25 million is urged, and provided outside disturbances are smoothed out and the present decline in activity is, at any rate, halted, ultimate prospects appear to be definitely for higher prices, more in line with the Loan figure. This advance can probably be only very gradual, since, as we pointed out last week, there must be, apart from the 2¼ million bales already received by the C. C. C. into the Loan, about seven million bales of cotton being held on the farms, privately financed, which are likely to be offered for sale on any reasonable advance. In the absence of any improvement this cotton is assured later on of finding a haven in the loan, but meanwhile farmers probably prefer to hold their hands, as a clean sale, even at somewhere below the Loan level, may be more attractive to them in view of their past experiences This weight of cotton will obviously act as a brake to advances, as has become evident during the past few days, and we cannot expect more than fluctuating markets in the immediate future, with possibilities of an ultimate upward tendency, particularly if more stringent measures are adopted to control and reduce production next season.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 8.30+03 (10 a.m.)

New York March lowest 8.20—0/ (12-8 p.m.)

Liverpool January highest 4.69.

Liverpool January lowest 4.66—03.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Cables:

CABLE RECEIVED FROM M/S GEO. H. MCFADDEN & BRO.

Think Thursday's advance enough for moment and rather expect market work back around eight cents.

CABLES RECEIVED FROM THEIR LIVERPOOL AGENTS

While we see no reason to change our views same as in telegram of 15th market lacks recent snap indicating disinclination trade outside interest to follow advance yet. Buying from your market constant support here.

Realising and scattered hedges.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cables:—

Liverpool: "There is a good undertone and any favourable circumstances will cause an advance".

New York: "Slightly more cotton offered. Good business in dry goods".

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Drygoods trade improving our market is relatively too low are not inclined to change our opinion think it a good time to buy around present level with a view to buy more if market declines.

Continued movement into loan justifies expectations increasingly tight situation.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following Cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Scattered liquidation and hedge selling. Market improved on shortage of contracts. Would buy on any declines.

Liverpool: More two-sided market. Advance meeting increased Southern hedging. Farm Legislation this session now appears hopeless but compromise expected to be reached during January or February, on present contentious issues. Meanwhile irregular fluctuations around 4 3/4d. level probable. It is rumoured that British Indian authorities considering Anglo-Indian barter arrangement similar to Indo-Japanese agreement.

New York: Market eased on liquidation in nears and small hedge selling.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec. 18.

January	8.12
March	8.22
May	8.27
July	8.33
October	8.42
December	8.45
Middling spot	8.32

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Dec. 18.

January	8.23
March	8.33
May	8.36
Middling spot	8 33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Dec. 18.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	6,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 18.

F. G. F. Spot	7.94

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 18.

BROACH:	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.90
Fine Good (Good staple)	4.05
Superfine (Good staple)	4.20
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 staple)	4.05
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.20
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.35
BENGAL:	
Good	3.57
Fully Good	3.67
Fine	3.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Dec. 18.

December	4.65
January	4.67
February	4.69
March	4.71
April	4.73
May	4.76
June	4.77
July	4.79
August	4.81
September	4.83
October	4.85
November	4.87
Middling Spot	4.80
10-12 A.M. Quotations	
January	4.66
March	4.70

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 18

Wheat	2,727	cwts.
Linseed	1,454	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	130	cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,193	cwts.
Poppyseed	155	cwts.
Groundnuts	12,875	cwts.
Castorseed	7	cwts.
Rice	8,715	cwts.
Myrabollams	9,790	cwts.
Cottonseed	9,947	cwts.
Mowraseed	147	cwts.
Gram	1,183	cwts.
Joowar	180	cwts.
Barley	40	cwts.
Bajree	1,094	cwts.
Indian sugar	520	cwts.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 18

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 167/8 for Broach A/M. delivery but the market opened firm at Rs. 170 on private cables intimating passing of the Farm Bill. So far there is no confirmation and no details are available. There was active buying and prices advanced to Rs. 170/12 when the improvement was checked by realising and prices declined to Rs. 170/6.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and there was some realising in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 169/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	169 12 0
Broach J/A	172 0 0
Oomra D/J	151 0 0
Oomra March	151 10 0
Oomra May	152 12 0
Bengal D/J	131 0 0
Bengal March	131 12 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	F G Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	140	138	136	134
Punjab	140	138	136	134
Oomra No. 3	159	157	155	153
C P No. 1	171	169	167	165
C P No. 2	164	162	160	158

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 18

Bengal Fine new 136/38
C P 1 new 166/68
C P 2 new 160/61
Arvi new 162/63
Berar new 152/54 old 116/21
Khandesh new 144/45 old 116/21
Jalna Sailu new 145/46 old 116/21
Burwah Sanavad old 116/21
Mathia new 139/41 old 81/101
Broach old 158/65
Punjab 4 F new 186/88 new +14/16
Punjab 289 F new 240/45 new +70/72
Sindh 4 F new 185/88 new +15/17
Sindh N T new 222/24 new +50/52 Mr/Ap
Kampala old 305/310 new +122
Manza new 273/75

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		923
Central India		306
Barsi and Nagar	1,085	6,788
Hyderabad Gaorani	76	1,357
Berar	1,215	19,689
Central Provinces	300	3,471
Total Oomras	2,676	32,534
Dholera	162	3,227
N W Provinces		1,352
Rajputana		95
Sind Punjab	1,834	113,068
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		7,281
Westerns Northerns		809
Cocoanads		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		411
American		2,455
Egyptian, Africa and Sudan	1,632	113,377
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		370
Total	6,304	281,837

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 18th Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,954	52,708
Japan and China	300	67,300
Coast Ports		22,104
Up-country by Rail		110,776
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		2,266
Total	5,254	255,154

American Cotton Figures

	1937-38	1936-37
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 17-12-37	5462000	4944000
Receipts yesterday 17-12-37	47000	26000
Exports to date 17-12-37	3050000	2787000
Stock at Ports 17-12-37	3284000	2893000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-12-37	2638000	2290000
Stock at Liverpool 17-12-37	982000	834000
Visible Supply 17-12-37	7654000	6720000
Quantity in sight 17-12-37	9814000	9295000
Quantity out of sight 17 12-37	5041000	5827000

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 18.

December	238.20—30
April	232.50—70
June	237.90—120

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 16th December	10,072
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	275,533
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	459,970
Decrease	184,437

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 155 March 153 May 158 July 159 Oct. 165 at Cross Rate 4.99 11/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1938 167/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.73 Rs. 38 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach J/A. 1938 169/14—Liverpool July 4.76 Rs. 37 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1938 167/8—New York May 8.26 Rs. 16 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 11/16.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach J/A. 1938 169/14—New York July 8.31 Rs. 15 at Cross Rate 4.99 11/16

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Yesterday London gold prices declined 1/2d. to £6/19/9. London/Paris Exchange rate was 10 points down at 147.18 Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.99 11/16. Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., state that early the prices advanced on bear covering. There followed a recurrence of nervousness however prices falling back on speculative resales and fresh bears selling but the market partially recovered. The market is awaiting the announcement regarding the United States Treasury's intentions as to the price to be paid for domestic newly mined silver. Yesterday London silver prices advanced 3/8d. to 19 1/16d. India and Speculators bought, offerings were small On rise some Bears extended the commitments The market was uncertain with some Bears covering and others selling short Later on the market was steady but quiet with rates unchanged. Offers for spot and forward have been made to America who bought spot but not yet replied to forward offers New York spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal quotations gained 100 to 150 points. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4. The local market was fairly firm with improved buying and prices advanced to Rs. 47/11 but later realising appeared and prices declined to Rs. 47/6. Gold was quiet on increased offerings.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	6
Magsar	34	7	9
Posh	34	8	0

SILVER

Ready	47	6	0
Magsar	47	6	0
Posh	47	7	0

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec. 18.

Spot	18-15/16
Forward	18-5/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 18

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£8/19/9-½

Montreal Silver

Montreal Dec. 17.

December	41.10+100
March	42.80+130
May	42.60+150

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Dec 18

Bar gold valued at Rs. 9,73,096 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended December 18.

The s.s. 'Cathay' which sailed on Friday carried a consignment of bar gold valued at Rs. 49,841 to Colombo.

The s.s. 'Strathmore,' which sailed on Saturday, carried two consignments of bar gold worth Rs. 3,41,412 and Rs. 5,81,843 for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,07,21,52,361

Three consignments of silver bar, English and Australian weighing 3,68,252 ounces, were also shipped to London by the s.s. 'Strathmore' on Saturday.

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 18

Copper	£40 2 6
Spelter	£15 5 0
Lead	£15 17 6
Tin	£189 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec. 18.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40/0/0
Standard copper 3 months	£40/5/0
Electrolytic copper	£45/0/0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Meta. Sheets	Rs. 39/8
Copper Sheets	Rs. 43/8
Tone:—Steady.	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec. 18.

All foreign markets were easier on liberal Russian shipments being a depressing factor. The U.S.A. Agriculture Department estimates.

	Bushels	Last year.
Winter Wheat	685,100,000	519,013,000
Spring Wheat	188,900,000	107,448,000
Total	874,000,000	626,461,000

The local market was quietly steady but sudden improvement in cotton checked every selling Quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	14	0
Wheat January	5	1	0
Wheat May	4	14	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec 17

January	£11-17-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec 18

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	31	9	0
Highest	31	11	6
Lowest	31	7	0
Closing	31	8	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	35	11	0
Highest	35	12	0
Lowest	35	9	0
Closing	35	11	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	12	6
Highest	19	12	6
Lowest	19	8	3
Closing	19	9	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	20	7	0
Highest	20	7	0
Lowest	20	4	0
Closing	20	4	0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec 17

December	91 3/4d.
March	90 1/8d.
May	90 1/4d.
July	90 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec 17

December	dol 0.94 1/4
May	dol 0.90 7/8
July	dol 0.85 3/8

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/4
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
4 per cent 1947 103/8
6 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947/59 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1948 Bonds 108/4
4 per cent 1960/70 113/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104/12
6 per cent 1940/43 107/12
5 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/9

TAX FREES.

per cent 1953/63 112/4
per cent 1955 123
5 per cent 1945/55 120/8
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES.

per cent B P T 1974 110
4 per cent N Deb 1974 109
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent 1954 131/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 131/8

Tone steady:-

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 18.

B. C. RATES—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 2 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 266 1/4
Bank's buying T T 264 1/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,103
Bank's buying T T 1,123

JAPAN—
Bank selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 3/4 17th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 18th instant.

TRADING IN SHARES

Trading February commences from 23rd instant.

January settlement to end on 5th January 1938.

X'mas holidays from 24th instant to 2nd proximo.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 18th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 18th instant.
Java/London 8.96 3/8 18th instant.
London/Paris 147.18 17th instant.
London/Belgium 29.41 1/2 17th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.61 1/4 17th instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 17th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 17th instant.
London/New York 4.99.67 17th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/8 17th instant.
London/Italy 95.00 17th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 16th instant.
Gold £6-19-9 17th instant.
Silver London Ready 18 11/16 16th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 17th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 1/16 16th instant.
Silver London Forward 18 7/16 17th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 16th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 17th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 16th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 17th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 16th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 17th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec. 17.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	93 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112 3/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy Steady	52/6

LONDON SUGAR

London, Dec. 17.

March	s6 2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec 17

March	2.34 unchanged
May	2.34 —1
July	2.36 —1
September	2.37 unchanged

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec 18

Ready Javas	Rs. 15 10 0
Shipment Jan March	Rs. 5 15 0
Shipment April June	Rs. 5 15 9
Kesar	Rs. 11 4 0
Saraya	Rs. 11 2 0
Java Spot	F. 7.00

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 17.

SAKELS—	
January	14.22+4.
May	13.84+9.
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.00+6.
February	9.93+5.
April	9.95+5.
June	10.00+3.
GIZA—	
January	11.88+6.
May	12.02+7.

DALAL STREET

From Grave To Gay Situation

Extensive Demand For Steel Ordinaries

Cements A Feature On Dividend Prospects

BOMBAY: December 18.

The Market, when it closed some eight days back, the situation was grave, but to-day it was gay with improved buying and prices ruled very steady. All forced selling, on behalf of defaulting parties, was easily absorbed by the growing demand in the last few days and there was some fresh buying, which put up prices. The undertone of the Market was good, although some believe that the Market will be maintained for some time till all the recent buyings are unloaded on outside Operators.

There was extensive buying in Tata Steel Ordinary shares, which were strong with scarcity of sellers. Steel Dfds. also were firm, but new buyers were cautious. Cotton Mill shares were fairly steady with a good enquiry for Kohinoor shares.

Associated Cements were a feature where buyers are confidently looking for a steady rise in prices. It is said that dividends of 7-1|2 per cent. is now declared and with the end of the year a further dividend to the extent of about Rs. 3-1|2 next February will be given. It is generally believed that the profits will be about rupees one crore and forty-five lakhs.

The undertone of the Market was very good, but in view of approaching Holidays we do not look for any wider movement, but Professional Operators are expected to support the market as the recent drop was too rapid and the technical position of the market is healthy.

Bombay, Dec. 18.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	360	0
250 BOM DYEING Rs. 25)	966	4
100 CENTURY	238	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	266	4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	240	0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	410	0
1 E.D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	136	4
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	195	10
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	67	8
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	123	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	358	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	565	0
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,205	0
250 Model	55	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	281	4
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	295	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	63	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	98	4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	255	0
100 Swan	105	0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,400	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117	0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	29	12
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1582	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	386	4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	142	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	126	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5	8
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	143	4
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	970	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	8
20 Mercantile	55	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4	42	0
200 Oriental (125)	4,400	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	7
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	140	10
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1512	8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	2
BAM (Rs. 2-8)	119	11
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	230	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs 6)	195	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	152	8
TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1432	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100 C. Province	97	8
100 Dhond Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100	0
500 Tapti Valley	761	4
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	8	6
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	10
Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	XD34	4
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	54	0
STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1190	0
7b TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	267	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	325	0
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	180	0
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (13-12)	253	12
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12)	676	4
50 D Conty (Rs. 8)	234	6
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4-1-0	
50 TELEPHONE (Re. 1-8)	97	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	143	12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec. 18.

Bombay Dyeing (965) 970 965 972 965 972 966
Century 238/12) 235 240 236 238
Central India (263/12) 267 261 265 266
Kohinoor (342/8) 350 347 351 346 350 360 358
New Great (280) 282 281 283 281
Simplex (95) 96 92 96 93 96
Swadeshi (252/8) 255 252 257 255
Associated Cement (140/8) 145 144 142 143/8 143
Andhra (1505) 1510 1512
Tata Hydro (151/4) 151 152/8
Tata Power (1427/8) 1427 1433 1435 1432
Tram. Ord. (122/3) 122/8 119/11
T. Steel Dfd. (1200) 1170 1160 1192 1185 1200 1175 1200 1185 1190
T Steel Ord. (268) 263 264 261 268 270 265 268 264 268 267
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (163) 165
Bellapur (178/4) 178 177 180
B. Steam (253/12) 252 259 255, 252
B. Burma (672/8) 672 667 678 676

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 17.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 167 3/4; highest 169 1/8; lowest 167 3/4; closing 169 1/8.

Broach J/A. op: 169 7/8; highest 171 1/2; lowest 169 7/8; closing 171 1/2.

Oomra D/J. op. 149 1/4; highest 150 1/2; lowest 149 1/4; closing 150 1/2.

Oomra March op. 149 3/4; highest 150 1/2; lowest 149 3/4; closing 151.

Oomra May op. 151; highest 151 3/4; lowest 151; closing 151 3/4.

Bengal D/J. op. 129 1/4; highest 129; lowest 129 1/4; closing 129 1/2.

Bengal March op. 130; highest 130 1/4; lowest 130; closing 130 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-12-37) Rs. 2 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 13

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-1-38) Rs. 7

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug (24-6-38) Rs. 20 1/2

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 18

Yarn No.	Dec. Rs.	Feb. Rs.	Apr. Rs.
10½s	132	130	128
20½s.	166	164	162

50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	450	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	728	12
PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	82	0
15 Scindia	23	8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287	8
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	74	0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	543	12
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1541	4
6 1/2 p.c Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165	0
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES.		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52	8
7 p.c Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1937

Moonje's Call To Arms Against 'Non-Violence'

"CAUSE FOR INDIA'S POLITICAL DOWNFALL"

Exhortation To Maharashtra To Accept Vedic Cult Of Militarism And Realism

KOLHAPUR, December 18.

The doctrine of Ahimsa, while it raised Hindusthan to spiritual glory contributed largely to its political death, observed Dr. B. S. Moonje, the Hindu Sabha Leader, presiding over the Maharashtra Hindu Dharma Parishad (Conference) which commenced here today. He added that the cult of Non-Violence spread by Buddhism was the chief cause for India's political downfall.

He said "we must now accept the vedic cult of militarism and realism."

CASTE SYSTEM.

Dr. Moonje referred at length to the caste system which he said had justified itself by resisting the proselytising pressure of Islam and preventing the destruction of vedic culture.

Concluding he appealed for unity between castes and urged the re-establishment of 'vedic dharma.'

Dr. Moonje arrived here this morning and was enthusiastically received at the station and taken out in a procession.

A thousand delegates from all over Maharashtra are attending the Conference which was opened by Kshatra Jagadguru.

A special message from the Maharaja of Kolhapur was read out appealing for the unity of all classes of Hindus.—A. P.

NANDLAL BOSE FOR HARIPURA

450 Colour Sketches Of Village Life As Decorations

SANTINIKETAN, December 18.

Silpacharya Nandlal Bose who had been entrusted by Mahatma Gandhi with the decoration work of the pandal and the entire Vithalnagar of the forthcoming Congress session left for Haripura yesterday with four of his pupils of the Viswabharati Kala Bhawan.

Silpacharya has taken 450 colour sketches giving impressions of various phases of village life which have been done by him assisted by some of his colleagues and senior students. Three sketches as well as a number of simple festoons have also been taken by him and will be used in decorating the gates to the Congress Pandal.—United Press.

SARDAR'S MADRAS PROGRAMME

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, will it is understood, pay a visit to Madras by the end of next week He is expected to spend about one week here.

The Sardar will, it is further understood, take the opportunity to exchange views with the Ministers and Congressmen about the working of the Parliamentary programme of the Congress in this province.—United Press.

FREE FIGHT AMONG RIVAL SEAMEN

Surprise For N. T. U. Federation Delegates

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

Organisers, delegates and guests of the National Trade Union Federation, which met at the Indian Association Hall this afternoon, were taken by surprise when before the commencement of the meeting two rival Seamen's organisations indulged in free fighting in order to have exclusive possession of the Hall. Long before the meeting one group entered the Hall with a view to hearing Mr. Harold Butler, Director, International Labour Office, who was expected to address the gathering and when the opposite group attempted to enter, a fight ensued between the two parties. In the melee that followed, the doors of the Hall were unhinged and smashed causing injuries to some seamen.

The police who were informed, arrived at the scene and dispersed the crowd enabling the Federation to conduct its proceedings peacefully.

No arrests have been made.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The number of dock workers who are on strike has increased to over 5 000.—A. P.

BIHAR CONGRESS AND KISAN RALLY

Premier's Statement In Council

PATNA, Dec. 18.

The Congress had nothing to do with the recent Kisan rally and demonstration. If any Congressman had participated in it, he did not do so on behalf of the Provincial Congress, said Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, the Premier, replying to the Supplementary questions in the Bihar Legislative Council to-day.

Replying to questions regarding the Agrarian situation, the Premier stated that the situation was causing concern to the districts of Gaya, Monghyr and Patna.

Officers had been asked to prevent a breach of the peace by timely action

The Finance Minister replying to a question regarding the proposal for retrenchment, said that all possible retrenchments were being contemplated on the lines of the U. P. Government.

The Premier agreed to consider the Tenancy Bill on Tuesday next. —A. P.

Bihar Council Passes Sugar Control Bill

PATNA, Dec. 18.

The Bihar Legislative Council to-day passed the third reading of the Sugar Factories Control Bill with slight amendments.

The amended Bill will be placed before the Assembly and finally passed into Act

Doctor Syed Mahomed, Development Minister, thanked the House for its co-operation in passing the measure. CONCLUDED ON PAGE

The Bihar Tenancy Amendment Bill will be considered by the Council on Tuesday so that it may be sent back to the Lower House on Thursday to be passed into Act before the month is out as the Bill proposes to give immediate relief to tenants.—United Press

Thana Delegates For Haripura

DAHANU Dec. 18.

Out of ten delegates allotted to the Thana District for being sent to the Haripura Congress Session, Messrs. Vasudeo Vishnu Kirtane, Permanand Haribhai Mehta, Vishnu Vaman Dandekar, Sakharam Bhikaji Patil and Dharmaji Pandurang Tandel have been elected unopposed from the Dahanu and Palghar constituencies.

There are 16 candidates for the remaining five seats. The election will take place on December 24, 25 and 26 in the constituencies concerned.—United Press

Reduced Duty On Newsprint

NEW DELHI, Dec. 18.

The reduced duty on newsprint in sheets will take effect from January 1, 1938 and not December 18, 1937 as announced yesterday.—A. P.

Congress Cabinet

Will Meet In Bombay In First Week Of January

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The A.I.C.C. office announces that a meeting of the Congress Working Committee would be held on January 2 and subsequent days at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's place Bombay. The meeting commences on January 2 at 1 p.m.—United Press

MERE SYMPATHY NOT ENOUGH

Jawahar's Call To Indians To Help China Actively

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, sends a clarion call to his countrymen reminding them of the Congress resolution sympathising with the Chinese people and suggesting boycott of Japanese goods in a statement to the "United Press" releasing for publication therewith a cable he has received from Dr. John Dewey, Albert Einstein, Bertrand Russel and Romain Roland and his reply thereto.

The following is the full text of Pandiji's statement:—

"I have received the following cable from Messrs. John Dewey, Albert Einstein, Bertrand Russel and Romain Roland from New York:—

"In view of the wanton destruction of oriental civilization and in the name of humanity, peace and democracy, we propose that the people of all countries should organise a voluntary boycott against Japanese goods and refuse to sell and load war materials to Japan, cease co-operation with Japan in ways that help her aggressive policy while giving China possible help for relief and self-defence until Japan has evacuated all her forces from China and abandoned her policy of conquest. Wish the Congress to endorse this statement and give it publicity. Call All-India to join the action."

The following reply has been sent by me to Dr. John Dewey:—

"Your cable. The Congress had already expressed condemnation of Japanese aggression and full sympathy with China and called for boycott of Japanese goods. I agree with the general policy and objective of your statement. I am giving it publicity. Congress is most willing to co-operate for the sake of humanity, peace and democracy, everywhere and feels it is the only true basis for the elimination of Fascism, Imperialism."

"In issuing these messages to the Press, I should like to draw the attention of the public again to the urgent necessity of abstaining from purchasing Japanese goods. Horror piles upon horror in China and armed might and air-bomb and poison gas kill hundreds of thousands of her children and crush her very soul. We are sickened at the brutality and inhumanity of the Chinese scene.

But mere sympathy is not enough. We must give such help as we can. This help can be of two kinds—refused to purchase Japanese goods and financial assistance for medical relief. I trust that Congress Committees and other organisations will carry on a propaganda for this boycott. Donations sending medical relief will be received in the A.I.C.C. office and will be forwarded to the proper quarters. The urgent demand for medical supplies has been received by us and I earnestly trust that people of India will give what they can for the relief of suffering and tortured humanity in China."—United Press.

BRABOURNE'S ASSURANCE TO EUROPEANS

No Release Of Prisoners Convicted For Grave Offences

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

A definite assurance that local Government will not lend themselves to a course which will involve undermining the basic sanctions of law for the sake of any immediate, or transitory, political advantage, was contained in the reply of His Excellency Lord Brabourne to a welcome address presented to-day on behalf of the European Association which, while approving of the Government's decision to release eleven hundred detenus confessed to a feeling of uneasiness at the persistent agitation in the Indian press for release as also of those political prisoners who have been convicted by Courts of grave offences

Drawing distinction between persons detained as a preventive measure and those who are imprisoned as a result of judgment of a Court, His Excellency observed, 'In one case it may well be urged that justification for detention disappears if there is really no practical likelihood that person detained will resort to those activities which his detention was designed to prevent; imprisonment under sentence of courts has, however, other objects than prevention of further offences by the same individual. Any suggestion of general interference with Judicial sentences by the Executive Government raises questions of much wider scope Clemency is in essence an individual matter and there have not been lacking instances where individual clemency has been generously and wisely extended. You need have no fear that my Government, for the sake of any immediate or transitory political advantage will lend themselves to a course which would involve undermining the basic sanctions of law".—United Press.

Retrenchment Of Workers, No Remedy

JAMNADAS MEHTA INDICTS GOVT.'S RAILWAY POLICY

Complete Failure Of Machinery To Settle Trade Disputes

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The Railway Policy of the Government since 1930 was severely criticised by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, presiding over the First Zonal Conference of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation this afternoon.

Besides a large number of delegates the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Labour in the Madras Government, Lt. Col. H. W. Wagstaff, Railway Reconciliation Officer of the Government of India, Mr. A. Hughes, Labour Commissioner of the Government of Bengal and Mr. N. M. Joshi were present.

"AXE" PLAYED HAVOC

Mr. Mehta said that the retrenchment campaign initiated by Railways had played havoc with the lives and fortunes of as many as 1,14,000 workers. He admitted that earnings had fallen but the remedy for meeting the situation, he said, did not lie in retrenching workers. Indian Railways had always paid their way and were still paying but their revenues had been diverted and spent on matters which were not their obligations as a commercial enterprise

11 CRORES NET PROFIT

Figures for the period between 1924 and 1936 would show that in spite of the cycle of trade depression the Railways had made a net profit of eleven crores. These were obtained on the one hand by most oppressive rates and fares and by shocking low wages to workers on the other. Those who earned these for the Railways received no consideration. They had to suffer retrenchment. The wages of many were reduced and the wages of new entrants had been permanently reduced.

HALTING AND HALF-HEARTED

The machinery for the settlement of trade disputes, Mr Mehta said, had completely failed owing to the policy adopted by the Government and although he was prepared to give an honest trial to the Conciliation Officer, he felt the Government's action was halting and half-hearted and was miles behind the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour in 1931

APPEAL TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. V. V. Giri, who also addressed the Conference, urged the recognition of trade unions and appealed to the Central Government so to model itself as to be able to serve as an example to all the provincial Governments, so far as labour questions were concerned.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that the best way to secure recognition from the Railway Administration lay in organising themselves more thoroughly. He appealed for better co-operation and unity among Railway workers.—A. P.

No Secretariat Domination Of Secondary Education

Calcutta University Senate Protests Against New Govt. Bill

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The Senate of the Calcutta University at to-day's meeting adopted a resolution condoling the death of Sir J. C. Bose, which was moved by the Vice-Chancellor himself who in a feeling speech recounted the splendid achievements of the illustrious deceased after an uphill struggle in the prime of his life against enormous odds

The Senate next approved the Syndicate's recommendations to confer doctorate degrees on ten distinguished scientists and foreign savants expected in Calcutta in connection with the Jubilee session of the Indian Science Congress to be held in the first week of January

Mr. Justice C. C. Biswas next moved for the adoption by the Senate of the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Syndicate strongly disapproving of the provisions of the Government Bill for regulation and control of secondary education in Bengal on ground that the same are reactionary and would retard the progress of education

In commending his motion for acceptance by the House Mr. Justice Biswas made a forceful speech in the course of which he said that the University had never been opposed to the establishment of a Board for control of secondary education What it had asked for, was a genuine board conceived on right lines which would really promote the interests of secondary education in the province, not mere a name which would merely conceal beneath a false exterior all elements of Secretariat domination with the make weight of communal bias thrown in into bargain

"Let me emphasise," continued Mr. Justice Biswas, "that the problem of secondary education is not and cannot be solved by the easy and simple expedient of merely transferring the power of granting recognition to schools from the University to a glorified department of public instruction That is not the way to achieve unity of control, lack of which is admittedly the bane of the present system. Public opinion in Bengal will never reconcile itself to such a retrograde school."

Sir P. C. Ray seconded this motion which was unanimously passed.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

"TERROR KEEP"

AH, I KNEW THAT RACKET WOULD BRING THE GUARD RUNNING! I'LL HAVE TO WORK FAST NOW!
IT TOOK ME TWO YEARS RIPPING THREADS FROM THE MATTRESS TO MAKE THIS ROPE! IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD!
GET TO BED, FLACK-- ONE MORE SHOUT OUTA YOU AND YOU GO IN SOLITARY!
SURE I'LL GO--- BUT IT WON'T BE INTO SOLITARY!--- I'M BREAKIN' OUT OF THIS JAIL -- TONIGHT!
11-12
LYMAN ANDERSON
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